SEATO RECORD

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- SEATO AND ITS RAISON D'ETRE
- FROM VILLAGE TO CAPITAL IN 20 YEARS
- THE MAGIC OF THE MOLECULE

SEATO RECORD

CONTENTS

SEATO RECORD features significant events in South-East Asia, as well as activities of the Organization and its member nations. It reports statements which reflect attitudes or policies related to SEATO's role as a defensive organization.

SEATO PROJECTS:

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

●

SEATO REGIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTRE

●

SEATO VEHICLE REBUILD WORKSHOP

●

SEATO SKILLED LABOUR PROJECTS:

Thailand — initiated by SEATO

Military Technical Training School, Bangkok.
Teacher Development Centre, Bangkok.
Vocational Training Centres located in 19 provincial cities.

Pakistan —

SEATO Technical Training Centre, Dacca.
SEATO Technical Training Centre, Karachi.

Philippines —

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●

SEATO MEDICAL PROJECTS:

Thailand —

SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Bangkok.
SEATO Clinical Research Centre, Bangkok.

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Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca.

●

SEATO CULTURAL PROGRAMME

Under-Graduate Scholarships, Post Graduate Scholarships, Fellowships, Professorships.

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COVER PICTURE:

Last month SEATO celebrated its 14th Anniversary. Symbolising the successful conclusion of deliberations that finally gave birth to the Organization, this still life study was taken just after the historic signing of the Manila Pact by heads of delegations of the eight member nations participating in the 1954 conference.

"SEATO Record" is published six times a year. Inquiries from official private organizations, educational institutions, libraries etc., are welcomed should be addressed to the Public Information Office, SEATO Headquart P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand.

SEATO... and the critics

SEPTEMBER—the month which marks SEATO's anniversary and at the same time coincides with the issue of the annual report by the Secretary-General—is a "seasonal" moment for journalists, statesmen and military leaders to pause and take stock of the Organization's role, its accomplishments, its activities and to ask what impact it has had, and is having, in deterring Communist expansion throughout the area and improving the well-being and security of those who inhabit its developing member nations.

This year—SEATO's 14th anniversary—views and comments expressed here and there have been a little like the proverbial curate's egg: good in parts . . . words of merit and praise have to some extent been countered by others of criticism and doubt.

A LACK OF KNOWLEDGE

Many of the more irresponsible critics, however, who tend to regard any Organization such as SEATO with a jaundiced eye—an attitude that one suspects stems from a lack of sound knowledge of the true raison d'etre, workings and accomplishments of the Organization—were this year forestalled by the Secretary-General himself, who in a speech in Manila (reported in this issue) exorcised once and for all the old "Paper Tiger" bogey that is usually revived from time to time, if not by direct attribution, at least by inference or innuendo.

The Secretary-General mentioned that some critics had said that changing conditions in South-East Asia over the years had caused SEATO to outlive its usefulness, with some even going so far as to suggest that the Organization be dissolved altogether.

"I can think of no suggestion more irresponsible, no talk more reckless", said General Vargas, who then proceeded, in a careful analysis of the political trends and economic developments that have taken place in this part of the world, to take such critics to task by showing them just why such suggestions are 'reckless and irresponsible' as he put it.

At the same time he made it quite clear that nobody pretends SEATO is a panacea for all the ills of the region, but rather that it is the best treatment that can be devised in present circumstances and under existing conditions.

The growing trend for more freedom and independence from the super-powers by developing nations which are pursuing their own national goals, did not militate in any way to diminish SEATO's value "because for a developing nation without defensive resources of its own to be able to progress in peace and freedom it must enjoy the backing of powerful friends and allies", the Secretary-General pointed out.

Another growing trend is towards regionalism — manifest in such groupings as ASEAN and ASPAC. This again has in no way been incompatible with the aims and purposes of SEATO. "The very fact that their objectives are economic, agricultural, and political in nature throw into bold relief the unique character of SEATO as a defensive Organization against Communist subversion and aggression", said General Vargas.

EVEN GREATER VIGILANCE NOW

Yet another trend mentioned by Gen. Vargas was that of the increasing tendency by the developing nations to open trade relations with Communist-aligned countries in order to gain adequate markets for their products. This development emphasized the need for even greater vigilance against possible disruptive "Communist machinations — vigilance such as that which only SEATO can provide", he said.

Whether in spite of, or because of, all these developing trends SEATO still remains the only valid deterrent in the region. That is the one irrefutable fact that neither the critics nor the nations themselves can dispute.

As President Marcos of the Philippines himself put it (and the Secretary-General quoted him in his speech): 'No matter what the criticisms may be about SEATO and the conclusion that SEATO could be improved upon, the thing is that I do not know, and most of the other Asian leaders do not know, of any other Organization that can take the place of SEATO'.

ANNUAL REPORT CRITICISED

Indeed, only when independent developing nations have the means to organize effective machinery for their own defences could any alternative grouping to that of SEATO be considered.

Moving from the general to the more specific, the Secretary-General's report this year has been criticized for not mentioning such things as corruption, mal-administration, rural insecurity and other non-Communist features which create security problems for the non-Communist member nations themselves.

Yet by sponsoring community development activities, multi-million dollar medical research programmes, an Agricultural Research Project and other schemes, SEATO is *indirectly* helping to tackle and overcome these very problems; and more *directly* so by sponsoring a recent seminar in the Philippines under the title of 'Security in Rural Areas' which was attended by world experts who discussed fully these very problems, reaching conclusions and making recommendations which when implemented are likely to have a far-reaching impact upon eliminating such social and administrative evils.

SUBVERSION MORE PRONOUNCED

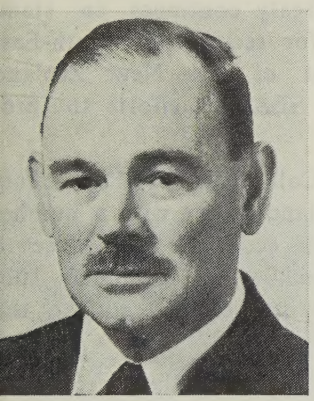
The Communists will continue to operate in both overt and covert forms, with that of subversion even more pronounced than ever. "Viewed in this context", said the Secretary-General, "and in the context of developing trends in the region, the inescapable conclusion is that for as long as the Communist threat exists so long will SEATO be essential. When that threat is removed only then will SEATO become unnecessary".

Even the critics would be hard put to find fault with that sound piece of logic.

SEATO DAY MESSAGES

from statesmen of member nations on the Organization's fourteenth anniversary

AUSTRALIA



Paul Hasluck, Australian Minister For External Affairs

TODAY is the anniversary of the signing of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty in Manila on 8th September, 1954. In the 14 years which have gone by since that day, the circumstances of the individual SEATO members and the world in which we live have changed. So have the problems which SEATO has to face and the steps it can take. But the need remains to stand together to maintain security in South-East Asia.

For 14 years SEATO has been the foundation of a collective defence system in South-East Asia. Over this period its members have worked together for security and stability, and for economic and social progress. They have built up an organization and a tradition of mutual support which have served well. Differences of view and of emphasis do not lessen our common interest.

When it was set up SEATO stood by itself. Now is should be seen as one of a number of associations seeking stability and progress in Asia. Australia is encouraged by the continuing development of regional association and co-operation and looks to this regional co-operation as the means of solving the many problems in the years ahead.

SEATO has its continuing duty to perform. We need to work together to thwart insurgency and to combat aggression in the region. In this field SEATO continues to play an important part.

In non-military fields SEATO is making a useful contribution to the welfare of the region. I mention only a few projects; cholera research in Pakistan; malaria research in Thailand; and the Asian Institute of Technology. There are many others. Australia has contributed to this effort through a special SEATO Aid Fund and under it has provided some $19 million for SEATO Programmes in the area.

In congratulating SEATO on its 14th birthday I take the occasion to reaffirm Australia's determination to play its part in promoting the security and prosperity of South-East Asia and in upholding the Manila Treaty.

NEW ZEALAND

Keith Holyoake, Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, New Zealand

FOURTEEN years after its signature the Manila Treaty continues to stand for collective defence and shared responsibility for security in South-East Asia. On this anniversary I reaffirm the commitment of the New Zealand Government to these principles and our support for SEATO's efforts to promote peace and stability in the Treaty Area.

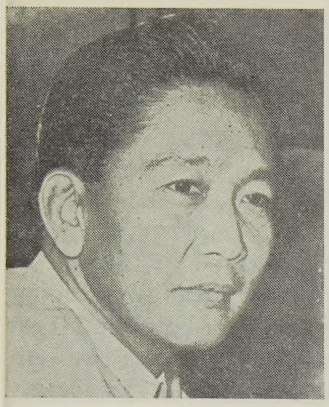
The principles upheld in the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty are being sternly tested in South Vietnam. New Zealand, along with a number of other SEATO members, is providing military and economic assistance to help South Vietnam defend itself against external attack and Communist subversion. Regrettably an end to this tragic and demanding conflict and to the trials of the South Vietnamese people is not yet in sight.

A settlement that will allow the people of South Vietnam the freedom to fashion their own political future without fear of coercion or intimidation is being actively sought. For it is only on such a basis that security and a hopeful life for the people can be guaranteed. Until this reasoning is also accepted by the enemies of the Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, our armed support will be maintained.

SEATO can regard its achievements with considerable satisfaction. The Organization provides the framework for wide-ranging efforts over many fields, in the pursuit of peace. It is encouraging to note its work to improve living standards and health and education facilities, and also to promote intra-regional co-operation in economic and cultural fields. In April this year New Zealand was pleased to act as host for the annual SEATO Council meeting. In its final communique the Council noted that development programmes are being pressed with vigour and that steady progress had been achieved.

On this occasion of the 14th anniversary of the signing of the Manila Treaty I extend the good wishes of the Government and people of New Zealand to the Secretary-General of SEATO, His Excellency General Vargas, and to all fellow SEATO members.

THE PHILIPPINES



President Ferdinand E. Marcos of The Philippines

IT is useful to view the 14th anniversary of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization in the light of the easing of tensions between the Philippines and countries identified with the Communist bloc. Trade with such countries is under study and there is agitation in informed sectors for the establishment of diplomatic relations with them.

These initiatives, calculated to promote trade and better understanding with peoples about whom we know so little, projects rather than diminishes the importance of defense arrangements in the region. It behoves these alliances now to protect these bold moves from the manipulations of insidious elements who may avail of the opportunity to subvert our institutions. We must make sure that even as we try to make friends we do not become complacent.

It is within this framework that I wished to greet the other member countries of SEATO. I hope that this Organization will continue to be an effective deterrent to overt and covert aggression and be at the same time an important factor in the economic advancement of its Asian members.

THE PHILIPPINES

Narciso Ramos, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of The Philippines

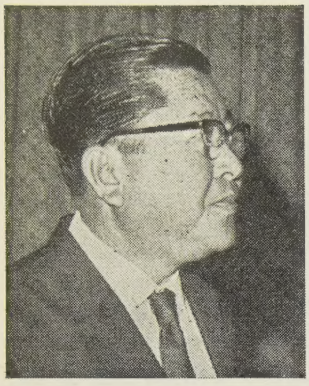
I am happy to greet my colleagues in the SEATO Council on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the signing of the Manila Pact.

Looking back to the years that the Treaty has been in force, one cannot fail to see the evidence of SEATO's presence in the region. It is no mere coincidence that since the collective defence treaty was signed in 1954, the forces of aggression have been kept at bay, giving the peoples in the region the feeling of security that is necessary to enable them to pursue their economic goals.

Aside from this, SEATO is exerting efforts, albeit on a modest scale, to assist the Asian members in beneficial pursuits such as in the field of education, medical and agricultural research, community development and internal security.

On this occasion I wish to express the hope that SEATO will increase its usefulness in the years to come both as a shield of freedom and an instrument of progress and international understanding.

THAILAND



Thanat Khoman, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Thailand

FOURTEEN years ago, when the western colonial powers were forced to withdraw and the Communist predators sought to replace them by extending their campaign of conquest and domination into the fertile plains of South-East Asia, the South-East Asia Treaty Organization was set up. The aim was to ensure the freedom and independence of nations situated in this important region and to save them from becoming preys of these new aggressive forces.

Since then the Communist threat has not diminished but has, on the contrary, intensified and become more widespread. At this moment, wars of Communist aggression are being waged under the guise of "wars of national liberation" not only in Vietnam, but also in the Kingdom of Laos. Terrorism and subversion are practised by Communist infiltrators and agents in all the countries of South-East Asia. Faced with this stark reality we in this part of the world can hardly afford to indulge in wishful thinking about a change of heart or mellowing of will on the part of the expansionist forces, but are compelled to keep our vigilance and to forge ahead with our individual and co-operative endeavours to safeguard our cherished heritage of freedom and independence.

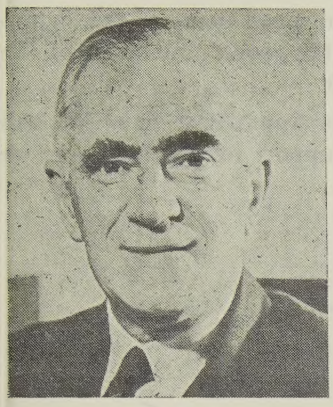
In this regard, it may be observed that SEATO has not lost its raison d'etre if only because Asian and other Communists have not forsaken their imperialistic designs on their neighbours. However, since the interests felt by member countries have changed with the passage of time, the Organization has been notably weakened. Twice, in a little more than a decade, the Organization had to face the crisis in the Kingdom of Laos in 1961 and the war in Vietnam, without being able to discharge the functions which it was destined to perform. Now if it wants to justify its existence, it will have to strive to fulfill more adequately the expectations of the peoples whom it is supposed to defend, and continue to serve a useful purpose at least by providing a framework for those willing members to help sustain the right of free people to choose their path of development and progress without external interference or coercion.

It is on this basis that Thailand has dispatched her fighting men to South Vietnam and permitted some of her allies to use military facilities in Thailand to assist the gallant South Vietnamese people in their struggle against the Communist aggressors from the North.

On the other hand, Thailand has played, and continues to play, an active role in promoting closer collaboration among countries of this region in the political, economic and social fields so that a community of interests and regional solidarity will emerge and grow to enable the less privileged peoples of Asia to enjoy security where terror reigns, abundance where scarcity prevails and well-being instead of misery.

On behalf of the Thai Government and my own, I take this opportunity to extend our sincere felicitations to SEATO and its able Secretary-General as well as to reaffirm our commitments under the Manila Treaty which gave birth to the Organization 14 years ago.

UNITED KINGDOM



Michael Stewart, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of The United Kingdom

IT gives me much pleasure to congratulate the South-East Asia Treaty Organization on the 14th anniversary of the signing of the Manila Pact. The aim of SEATO now, as in 1954, is the furtherance of peace and stability through co-operation. Our contributions towards this will change in form as our military dispositions in the region alter; but we shall continue to help in every way open to us. SEATO's example is a valuable encouragement for the progress of regional co-operation on which the strength and prosperity of South-East Asia so largely depends.

I send greetings to the Secretary-General and his staff and take this opportunity of recording the British Government's appreciation of all they have done, and continue to do, to further the aims of our Organization.

UNITED STATES

Dean Rusk, Secretary of State of The United States

FOURTEEN years ago today in Manila the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty was signed. Since then SEATO has continued to play a significant role in the area it serves. On this anniversary it gives me particular pleasure to send my greetings and those of President Johnson to SEATO, to its energetic and distinguished Secretary-General, Jesus Vargas, and to the member countries and their leaders.

This past year has not been an easy one for the countries of South-East Asia. The 13th SEATO Council Meeting in Wellington this Spring noted the intensification of Communist efforts against governments within the Treaty Area. It noted that this aggression had taken many different forms — overt attacks, subversion, infiltration and terrorism — and it reaffirmed its conviction that the elimination of aggression is essential to the establishment and maintenance of a reliable peace.

The people of Vietnam continue to carry the heaviest burden of Communist aggression. Five SEATO members — Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, and the United States — and one non-member, Korea, are giving military assistance to the Vietnamese people in their struggle for freedom and liberty. The unity of purpose of these countries in countering aggression in Vietnam must lead to a just and lasting peace in the area.

Political and economic developments in South-East Asia and, most recently, the acceleration of regional consciousness and co-operation are most encouraging and promising developments for the future. The final goals of this evolution — the improved welfare, freedom and security of the people and states of the area — coincide with the aims and purposes of SEATO.

SEATO, therefore, is a vital force in the future of South-East Asia. We will continue to give the Organization our whole-hearted support in the future as we have done in the past.

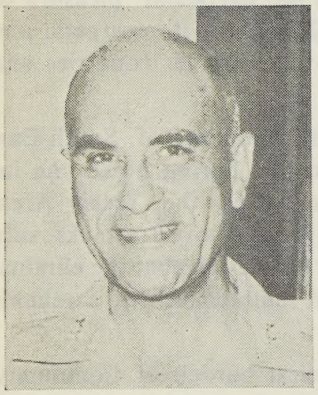
Lieut. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, Secretary-General of SEATO

THE 14th anniversary of the founding of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization takes place amid indications of new hopes for peace in the Treaty Area.

The peace talks in Paris initiated by the United States to put an end to the bloody and costly war in Vietnam are continuing despite the rigidity of Hanoi's conditions for cessation of hostilities. The Philippines and Malaysia, whose conflict over Sabah could very well disrupt the peace in their part of the world, have agreed to enter a cooling off period to relax frayed nerves. Elsewhere in the region the spirit of regional co-operation in economic, cultural and political activities seems to pervade.

With these auspicious indications, I am most happy to extend my greetings to the member countries of SEATO. It is our hope that these trends would continue so that the peoples of Asia can pursue and enjoy their aspirations for a better and more meaningful life.

There is nothing that will please us in SEATO more than to see all threats to the peace eliminated. As I have repeatedly emphasized, SEATO is essential only for as long as those threats exist; remove them, and SEATO becomes altogether superfluous. For SEATO's aim is peace and the consequent advancement of the region towards prosperity and freedom.



Maj. Gen. Autrey J. Maroun, Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office

THANK you for the opportunity to participate in this 14th Anniversary SEATO Day programme. It is particularly important for me since I was recently appointed Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office.

In my position, I am privileged to head the permanent military planning group here in the SEATO Headquarters in Bangkok which is staffed by outstanding military officers from the member nations, and my office works very closely with that of my good friend and colleague, SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas.

SEATO's first and foremost concern is to deter aggression and to prevent the flow of Communist subversion and infiltration into member countries, particu-

larly those located in South-East Asia. The mission of the Military Planning Office is to prepare up-to-date plans to ensure a common defence against all levels of Communist Threats to the Treaty Area.

Our planning is reviewed twice a year at meetings of the Military Advisers of the SEATO member nations. Last March, the Military Advisers met in Wellington, New Zealand. Later this year they will meet again in Thailand. Opportunities to test the feasibility of our plans are provided by the SEATO exercises. Since 1956, thirty-four SEATO military exercises have been held, and others are planned for the future. The exercises also provide valuable opportunities for servicemen of the member nations to work together.

Under the Manila Treaty, SEATO as an Organization can only provide military assistance if requested to do so. However, the Treaty also allows for member nations to request military assistance from each other on a nation-to-nation basis. It is under this arrangement that we find military forces from the United States, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Thailand assisting the South Vietnamese people in their struggle against Communist aggression.

I believe SEATO is particularly fortunate in having Thailand as the host nation. Not only does Thailand provide the facilities for the Headquarters of the Organization, but it also assists in many other ways, and we have the closest relationship at all levels in the military field.

I feel the success of SEATO is proved by the fact that during the fourteen years of its existence, not one single SEATO country has been subject to armed Communist aggression. We intend to keep it this way.

THAI PREMIER SPEAKS TO THE NATION

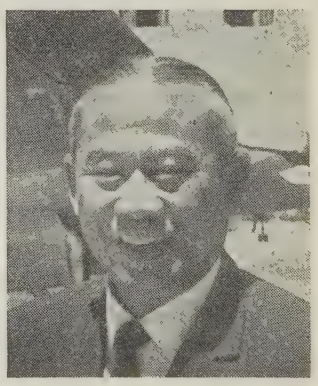
SEATO fulfills a real need...

...so long as threat from Reds remains

IN an address to the nation to mark SEATO's 14th anniversary celebrations on September 8, the Prime Minister of Thailand, Field-Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn emphasised that SEATO would continue to serve a real need in the area so long as the Communists continued to pursue their expansionist aims.

The Prime Minister said that SEATO was set up for the purpose of defending countries in this area against Communist expansion.

Although over the years the individual interests of certain member countries had taken different courses, thus tending to weaken the unity of support the organization had previously enjoyed, "It would be well for most member countries to realise", the Prime Minister added, "that co-operation under SEATO is of some service in helping to preserve the stability and security of this area".



Moreover, SEATO still provided ways and means by which its members could work together free from direct Communist aggression, to strengthen their political, social and economic positions.

"The very fact that SEATO is celebrating its 14th anniversary today refutes the Communist accusation that SEATO is a meaningless body. The accusation will become true only when the Communists themselves give up their expansionist policy of gaining control over countries in this area," said Field Marshal Kittikachorn. "When that happens SEATO will have served its purpose and be ready to be dissolved.

Objectives unchanged

"Consequently, it may be said that the original objectives set out by its founders have remained unchanged: to safeguard the stability of the peoples of South-East Asia and to promote their well-being and advancement; and that member countries in this area, in spite of continuing Communist threats and subversion, have been able to preserve their independence and sovereignty, due to mutual co-operation within the framework of SEATO."

Thailand, The Prime Minister continued, had never wavered in its support of SEATO objectives. "The Communists have announced quite plainly that our country is the next target for their aggression and expansion of power in this area. They have also launched their attack in isolated localities, terrorizing and killing Thai villagers, aiming to prove to the people that the Government is not capable of protecting them."

Alliance essential

As long as this aggression continued, he said, a collective defence alliance remains indispensable. For such an alliance was a frame-work within which member nations — those who were willing to do so — could take part in helping to defend the independence and sovereignty of their allies in the area, and in helping these allies to fight for their freedom and the right to work out their own destiny.

"This they can accomplish through collective measures not only in the military sphere but in the economic, social and cultural fields, which also play an important part in strengthening the basis for bringing progress to the people, itself an important factor in countering Communist subversion," the Prime Minister added.

During the past year, the Government of Thailand had received assistance from some member countries in SEATO. One instance had been the setting up of a motor mechanic training centre, which had been achieved with the assistance of the Australian Government. Last August, Australia and the United States, through SEATO, had presented Thailand with audio-visual equipment for use in disseminating information to the people in rural areas. The two countries had also assisted in setting up radio stations for the hill tribes in northern Thailand.

"Let me reiterate: The Thai Government firmly adheres to the SEATO ideals and supports all of its constructive activities. It does so not for the sole purpose of deriving benefits from the Organization but in full awareness of its obligations and commitments as agreed to 14 years ago.

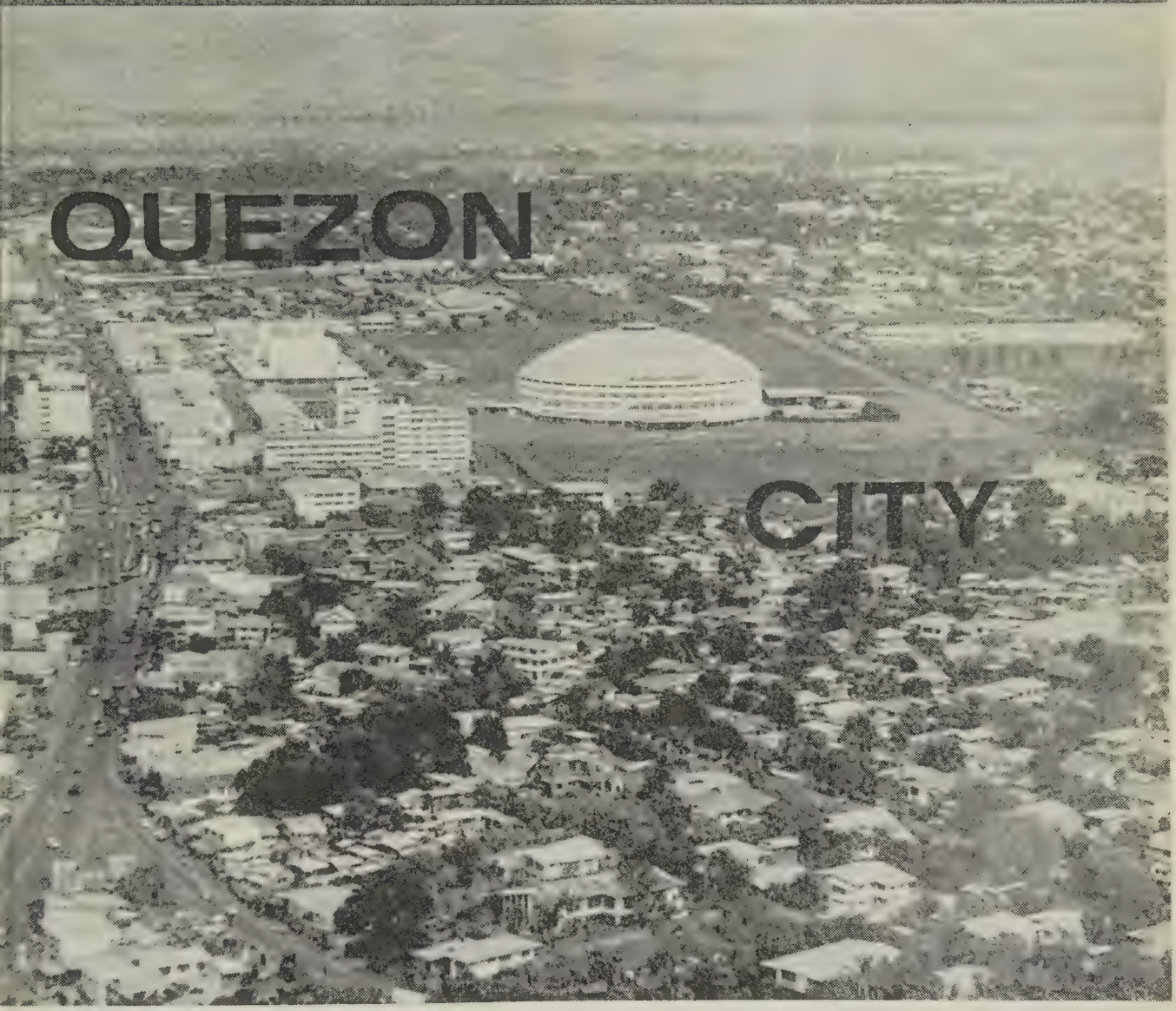
"This is the reason why the Thai Government has sent troops to help defend the Republic of Vietnam, a Protocol State of SEATO, against the forces of aggression from North Vietnam. This is the reason why it has allowed its allies to use military bases and military facilities in the country.

Self-reliance

"So long as the situation in South-East Asia continues to be critical," the Prime Minister continued, "Thailand must be prepared and must strive to rely on herself as much as possible; and as a once-influential nation in this region is withdrawing its forces from the area, Thailand and her neighbouring countries have not been sitting still but have been closely working together so as to promote peace and stability for the peoples of South-East Asia and so as to ensure the use of political economic and social measures to safeguard our own independence and freedom, our own safety, and the progress and well-being of our peoples.

"In the name of His Majesty's Government and in the name of the Thai people," concluded the Prime Minister, "I would like to say how glad I am that the Manila Pact, which has given birth to SEATO, continues to be an inspiration to the free peoples of this area and a basis for their vital collective action"

from village to capital in 20 years



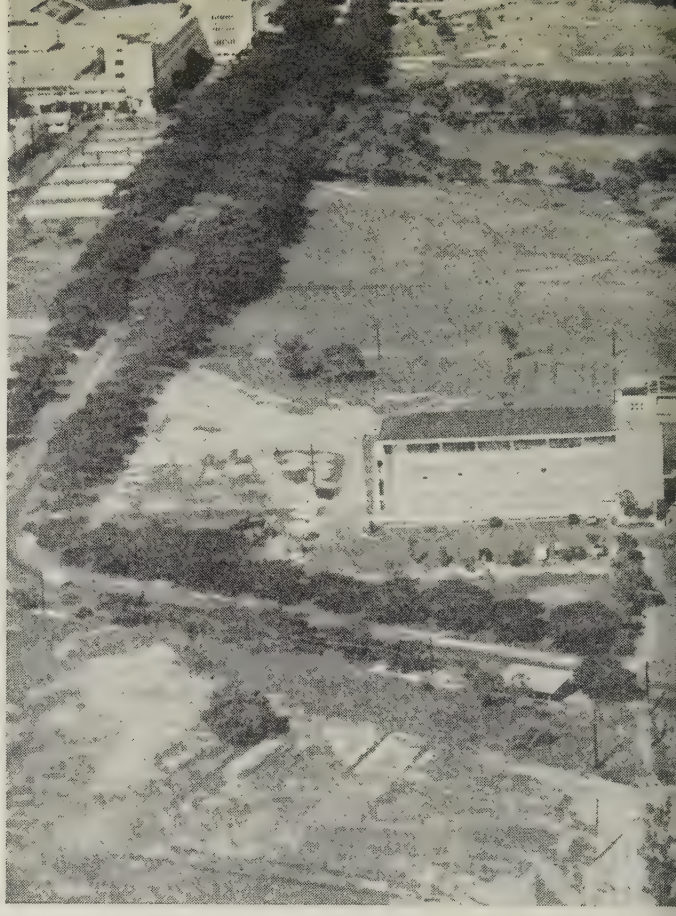
. . . BUT NEIGHBOURLY MANILA STILL STEALS THE LIMELIGHT

AMONG capital cities, Quezon City in the Philippines is an infant whose main struggle has been directed towards carving a personality of its own.

A fact that the Quezon City resident finds a little disconcerting is that the city is tied to the apron strings of Manila, which is just across its southwest boundary. Some foreigners, and not a few Filipinos, not surprisingly regard Manila as the capital of the Philippines because the seat of the National Government is still there.

But Quezon City has asserted its independence quite creditably during the 20 years that it has been the capital of the country. It has developed a responsible governmental machinery led by elected officials and has created a climate for business that has lured huge investments, including the construction of some of the finest and biggest edifices in the world.

Quezon City came about under modest circumstances. Its beginnings were those of an oversized village, or barrio, designed to accommodate the increasing number of low-income workers being pushed over from the bulging seams of overcrowded Manila.



For this village, President Manuel L. Quezon in 1953 purchased 3,705 acres of private property in an area next to Manila that was then a rough combination of brushgrown hills, rice paddies and deep creeks. He named this area Barrio Obrero, or Worker's Village, and proceeded to make a model community out of it.

So successful was the project that in a year's time Mr. Quezon annexed more land to it and got the National Assembly to enact a law to make it a city. To perpetuate Mr. Quezon's determined efforts to make the city thrive and prosper, the National Assembly named it Quezon City.

A city master plan was subsequently prepared with the end in view of converting Quezon City into the capital city of the Philippines, since by then it was felt that Manila was becoming too congested to permit its development as a capital.

Building sites for the National Government were allocated. Still more lands were acquired and included in the city's boundaries. Eventually the city comprised 37,311 acres, or five times bigger than the city of Manila.

TWO CITIES IN ONE...

Quezon City is still very much tied to the apron strings of her more mature neighbour, Manila. Two factors account for this: firstly the actual seat of the National Government is still sited in Manila, and secondly most of the more impressive facilities make Manila more attactive to tourists and visitors.

Moreover, the proximity of the two cities has in some respects inhibited Quezon City from developing a character of its own.

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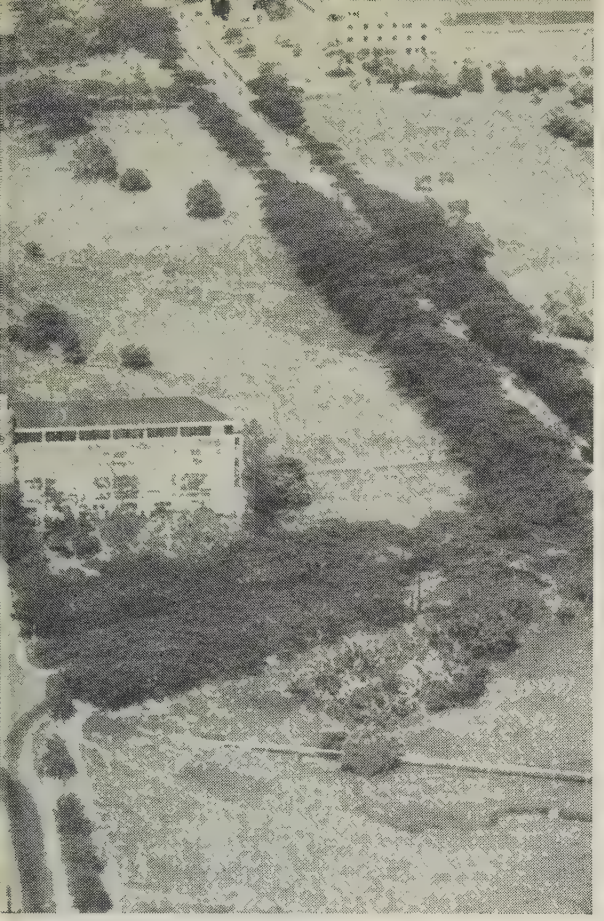
The picture above, centre, shows an aerial view of the University of the Philippines campus with the impressive administration building in the foreground. Pictured right is Taft Avenue, one of neighbouring Manila's busiest thoroughfares.



The outbreak of the Pacific war in 1944 interrupted the city's development, however. President Quezon died while leading the Philippine Government in exile in the United States in 1944.

Mr. Quezon's successors tried to follow up his efforts to develop Quezon City after the country regained its independence in 1946 but by this time the main concern was for the rehabilitation of the country which lay in the rubble of war.

It was not until 1948 that a law was passed creating a Capital City Planning Commission and declaring Quezon City as the capital of the Republic.

The progress of Quezon City in terms of population, income and physical appearance since the war has been phenomenal.

The population grew from 400,000 in 1954 to close on a million in 1968. The exodus to Quezon City is due largely to the introduction of organized housing development for low income families. The Government's People's Homesite and Housing Corporation put up in Quezon City eight separate housing projects with a total of over 3,000 units in a period of less than 10 years.

The income, meanwhile, leaped from just about 3 million Pesos in 1954 to over 30 million Pesos this year. The spectacular rise was brought about by a decision made in 1964 to modify the zoning concept, which was originally geared towards making Quezon City primarily residential. A new ordinance allocated a large percentage of the land area for commercial and business purposes.

One affluent family alone has sunk millions of Pesos for the development of an area of 84 acres in the heart of the city called Cubao. Now the most prominent landmark in the city, the compound contains the Araneta Coliseum, the world's second biggest (30,000 seats) domed sports and entertainment stadium, the New Frontier-Cinema Theatre which is the biggest movie house (3,200 seats) in the Far East, a huge ariconditioned supermarket, and the only ice skating rink in this part of the world. In the process of construction in the same compound is a 24-storey hotel which when finished will be the tallest building in the country.

The big educational institutions, feeling cramped at their old locations in Manila, have moved to Quezon City. Foremost of these are the University of the Philippines and Ateneo University.

In Quezon City are 22 hospitals, some of which are the finest in the country. The biggest of these, which is a landmark by itself is the Veterans Memorial Hospital, a building complex of 27 structures which was built by the United States at a cost of 18 million Pesos to attend to the needs of the veterans of World War II.

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Pictured below is the Social Security System Building, one of several elegant new structures which are helping to give Quezon City a skyline compatible with Manila.

The Araneta Coliseum, pictured above, can seat 30,000 people and is one of the biggest domed coliseums in the world. It is sited in a large compound around which lies the main shopping centre of Quezon City.

●

A modern metropolis, Quezon City has 13 churches, five quality golf courses, six public swimming pools, a number of supermarkets, several banks and a few night clubs. It has only one first class hotel, though. Quezon City has no immediate need for hotels because of its proximity to Manila where the best hotels can be found.

The city is also teaming up with the private sector in the beautification of a 64-acre Quezon Memorial Circle.

One major problem of Quezon City is the illegal occupation of vacant properties. It is not surprising to find rickety shanties in the shadow of elegant buildings. This is caused by the prevailing myth in the provinces about the existence of supposedly limitless job opportunities in the urban areas. Provincial folk flock regularly to Manila and Quezon City, and even when they don't find jobs they expect they stay on anyway and occupy any vacant property, including public parks.

The problems of "squatters," as these modern nomads are called, is being handled by both the national and city authorities as a social problem. Various agencies are co-operating to relocate these people, thousands of them, in areas where they can make a living without becoming a nuisance to society or a blot on the landscape.

There are two factors that restrain the full development of Quezon City. The first is the low priority given to the transfer of the seat of the National Government from Manila to its new location in the capital city. The second, and this is unavoidable, is the city's proximity to Manila.

The transfer of the National Government would give Quezon City the status it deserves and enable it to command attention as the capital city and to reap the benefits that normally accrue from such attention.

Already there are several buildings for the National Government constructed according to the master plan in Quezon City but about the only office of national importance that has moved in so far is the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The Presidential Palace and Congress are still in Manila, and unless funds with which to put up the needed buildings in Quezon City become available soon, these two symbols of national authority will remain in Manila for a long time.

Developing slowly

Until the National Government move in, Quezon City will advance but inevitably at a limited pace. Presently it does not have a representative of its own in Congress even as it is now permitted to elect its own officials.

Because of its inevitable association with Manila and its affluent environs, Quezon City also suffers from the lack of anything distinctive that should mark it as the capital city. Life in Quezon City is virtually life in Manila.

The fact alone that the seat of the National Government is still in Manila already makes it play second fiddle to its older neighbour. And the enormous wealth that business is pouring to nearby Makati makes it look meagre in comparison.

But Quezon City keeps hoping that Congress will soon set aside sufficient funds to put up the buildings to enable the National Government to move in. Quezon City already has what it takes to be a big city but for it to carry aloft the banner of the Capital City of the Republic it must have no less than the seat of the National Government in it.

SEATO AND ITS 'RAISON D'ETRE'

REPRODUCED HERE ARE EXTRACTS FROM A RECENT SPEECH MADE BY SEATO SECRETARY GENERAL, JESUS M. VARGAS, BEFORE THE MANILA LIONS CLUB TO MARK THE 61st BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT MAGSAYSAY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

...Vargas answers the critics

"RAMON MAGSAYSAY was SEATO's Asian architect and prime mover; and SEATO itself, a product of the selfless dedication and the clear vision and foresight that were the hallmarks of his life, celebrates its fourteenth anniversary within the next fortnight.

"In the almost decade-and-a-half since its formation, SEATO's worth as an alliance designed to defeat Communist aggression in this troubled part of the world, has often been held in serious doubt. Sometimes in a constructive manner, but more often in derision and contempt, critics have pointed to the divergence in national policies of the members in respect of Vietnam, and their utter helplessness in the face of the declaration of neutrality of the three rival factions in Laos, as indices of what they regard as SEATO's growing impotence.

"They maintain that the conditions obtaining in South-East Asia have changed over the years; they infer that SEATO as designed and forged in 1954 has become irresponsive to the imperatives of these, our times, and that on this account, the Organization has outlived its usefulness. Some have been so bold as to suggest that SEATO be dissolved altogether, a dismal failure in more ways than one.

QUOTE:

"Some critcs have been so bold as to suggest that SEATO has outlived its usefulness and should be dissolved altogether... I can think of no suggestion more irresponsible, no talk more reckless".

"I can think of no suggestion more irresponsible, no talk more reckless. Certainly, those critics know that SEATO is the sole alliance of its kind in this part of the world, the one aggregation of nations that the Communists must contend with, and contend with effectively if their ambition to dominate free Asians is to prosper. Certainly, these critics recognize that the newly-constituted political groupings in the region are non-military in character; that none of them is prepared to take on a military role; and that no new military alliance could be set up literally overnight and be as effective, at least, as SEATO.

"To evaluate properly the validity today, or the lack of it, of the reasons and the motivations that prompted Member Governments into forming SEATO in 1954, it is necessary to look into the basic nature, the whys and the wherefores of alliances. It will be necessary to identify and analyze the changes, and their significance to the overall political situation, that have since occured in the contemporary scene; and further, to define and assess those of the more significant trends in the politico-military scheme of affairs as are likely to influence the need for continued vigilance on the part of the free peoples of Asia.

"Nations enter into alliances with one another for the purpose of increasing each other's capabilities. Stated negatively alliances operate to reduce the impact of antagonistic or disruptive power, in the form of pressure, which threatens one's sovereignty. Expressed in economic lingo, it is the aim of alliances to maximize gains and to share liabilities. The decision to align, in what form and with whom — is made in respect of national interests. A nation's pursuance of a policy of alliances is therefore primarily not a matter of principle; it is mainly one of expediency.

"Alliances being a necessary function of the balance of power that must prevail to preserve the peace in a multiple-state system, the United Nations Charter sanctions and has specific provisions for the role of regional and collective defence organizations.

"Let us now look into the more significant recent developments and the more obvious political trends in our part of the world, and determine for ourselves if they have militated in any way to diminish SEATO's value.

QUOTE:

"SEATO is the sole alliance of its kind in this part of the world... and no new military alliance could be set up overnight, and be as effective, at least, as SEATO".

"**FIRST,** we recognize that for sometime after the Second World War, the functioning balance-of-power system was a bipolar set-up, characterized by the existence of two superpowers, by the transitory weakness of other nations, and by the relative quiescence of the non-Western world. There was a clear tendency to regard non-alignment as immoral and to divide the world sharply into friends and enemies. But today, while the world remains bipolar in the nuclear levels, bipolarity has given way to multi-polarity in the economic, political and conventional-military levels.

"The allies on each side of the East-West struggle would like to see not only greater participation in their own defence but also more freedom, relatively independent of the superpowers, to pursue their own national goals.

"This significant trend does not at all suggest the scrapping of military alliances. On the contrary, it recognizes the incontrovertible fact that a growing nation can only go so far in ensuring its security and in pursuing national goals with indigenous resources; it recognizes the truism, as well, that for a developing nation to progress in peace and freedom, she must enjoy the backing of powerful friends and allies.

QUOTE:

"SEATO is an indispensable part of a grand alliance, involving some 41 nations of the Free World"

"SEATO is an indispensable part of a grand alliance involving some 41 nations of the Free World, — a cog in the machine, so to speak. This worldwide alliance includes collective security pacts such as the North Atlantic Treaty, the Charter of the Organization of American States, and the ANZUS Treaty, and a series of bilateral arrangements between the Free World Big Powers and less developed freedom-loving sovereign states.

"**SECOND,** the change in the existing power configuration and the emergence of an impressive number of independent States have given rise to the meteoric growth of Asian nationalism. This is understandable because nationalism is an important factor for national development, a propelling force that steers newly-independent peoples toward progress through inevitable growing pains. By all means let us be nationalistic; but let us not lose sight of the fact that it is a modus operandi of the Communists to attempt to destroy national unity by publicizing the problems that inevitably exist in developing countries and by creating additional new or imagined grievances in the various fields of the national life—all these, paradoxically in the name of "nationalism". There is, indeed, a determined attempt on the part of the Communists to subvert and exploit legitimate Asian national aspirations to serve their sinister ends.

"**THIRD,** today's changed power configuration appears also to have either given cause or provided the climate for some independent countries to adopt a policy of non-alignment. No longer fundamentally regarded as immoral, non-alignment has taken various forms in recent years. Some nations have avoided alliances and remained aloof under a strict policy of traditional neutrality. The so-called "positive" neutralists have engaged in an active policy of playing the Great Powers against one another or used their neutralist policies as a convenient device to distract their people's attention from internal problems. A few others have utilized their neutralist stance for extracting maximum assistance from the contending parties.

"What neutrals fail to recognize, it seems, is that it is often in neutral countries where Communist subversion has progressed the fastest and thrived the best. One only has to recall the sad experience of Indonesia with the Communists and, to a lesser degree, the portentous Communist-inspired disturbances in the two other neutral countries in the region, Burma and Combodia to recognize what neutrality means to the Reds.

QUOTE:

..."Red China, whose word from experience has never been binding, makes neutralism meaningless in this part of the world. It follows therefore that the trend towards non-alignment is not conducive to stability in this region".

"A country's neutrality, if it should mean anything at all, must count with absolute guarantees of non-aggression from all countries on either side of the ideological conflict. As, for neutrals in South-East Asia, such a guarantee must come from no less than Red China whose word, from experience has never been binding, neutralism becomes meaningless in this part of the world. It follows, therefore, that the trend toward non-alignment is not conducive to stability in the region.

"**FOURTH,** the contemporary scene has unfolded a distinct trend towards regionalism among Asians. This is evidenced by the formation recently of new regional non-military groupings, obviously inspired by the growing realization, on the part of developing countries of the region, that the problems of Asia are mainly for the Asians to solve. They are taking bold and unprecedented steps in the direction of self-help and mutual assistance among their fellows.

"There is nothing in the new groupings that is incompatible with the aims and purposes of alliances with Western friends. In relation to SEATO, for instance, ASEAN and ASPAC, whose objectives are economic, cultural and political in nature, have thrown into bold relief the unique character of this alliance in its provision of a mechanism of defence against Communist aggression and subversion. This is even more manifest if we stop to consider that real and meaningful progress is possible only under conditions of enduring peace.

QUOTE:

"In relation to SEATO, ASEAN and ASPAC... have thrown into bold relief the unique character of this alliance in its provision of a mechanism of defence against Communist aggression and subversion".

"FIFTH, a number of States geographically located in the region but traditionally identified with Europe, such as Australia and new Zealand, have sought closer identification with and greater participation in the affairs of South-East Asia. Australia and New Zealand for instance, have found in SEATO a convenient forum and a useful community for the exercise of more active and fuller participation in the development of the region.

"SIXTH, certain developing countries of South-East Asia have established, or as in the case of the Philippines, are prepared more and more to accept some form of relations short of a full diplomatic one, with socialist countries on a selective basis. This trend toward trade and cultural relations with Communist-aligned countries is of a very recent vintage, and the reasons for it, in the main economic, appear sound and understandable. A growing nation must have adequate markets for her products in order to survive. But here again, the need is thus emphasized for continued vigilance against possible disruptive Communist machinations — vigilance such as that which SEATO has successfully exercised over the region in the past decade or so.

"SEVENTH, the present international system is such that total wars have become less likely to occur than in the past, although limited wars, now as then, are quite likely to occur. To my mind China, with its shaky economy and limited war-making potential, is not prepared at this time to commit direct aggression of any major magnitude in this part of the world. Moreover, it is not in the interest of Communist world strategy to invite armed conflict and risk total annihilation when they can pursue more subtle and less costly forms of aggression.

QUOTE:

"All of SEATO's military planning is premised precisely on the possibility of subversion developing into insurgency and limited war; and the true immediate worth of SEATO's military preparedness has lain mainly in its deterrent value".

"All of SEATO's military planning is premised precisely on the possibility of subversion developing into insurgency and limited wars, and the true immediate worth of SEATO's military preparedness has lain mainly in its deterrent value.

"EIGHTH, Communist subversion has proceeded with ever-increasing tempo in every country in this part of the world. No developing country in the region today is without a Communist party of some kind, either legitimate or clandestine; and no endemic Communist party, either fully-established or still incipient, is known ever to have veered from the well-known Communist objective of undermining free governments for eventual seizure of national power through their so-called "wars of liberation".

"These indigenous Communist parties look up to the more aggressive of the Communist powers, Communist China, for leadership. The real immediate threat to the peace and stability of the region, therefore, is the problem of a resurgent, xenophobic Red China, which makes no pretense of peaceful intentions,

QUOTE:

..."SEATO has now brought to those nations which have a distinct problem of Communist subversion and insurgency, the benefit of an international advisory team, a research facility and an agency for the handling of requests for assistance in this all important problem".

— a country which has conspicuously failed to solve its own internal problems but which nevertheless presumptuously sits in judgement upon the governments of its neighbours.

"SEATO's accomplishments have not been very modest particularly in countering Communist subversion, an aspect of its activities which we consider second to none in priority. While continuing to promote the economic and social welfare of the peoples of the regional members by setting up and maintaining a number of institutions and programmes which have proved their region-wide value, SEATO has now brought to those nations which have a distinct problem of Communist subversion and insurgency the benefit of an international advisory team, a research facility, and an agency for the handling of requests for assistance in this all-important problem.

"As one cannot in conscience ignore the risks of escalation from subversion into open warfare or of outright unprovoked military attack, SEATO has developed advanced and refined military plans designed to cope with any possible military contingency or contingencies in the Treaty Area. And although SEATO has no standing military forces as such, I dare say that the military forces of the SEATO nations earmarked for employment under these plans, can be made to bear decisively upon any given military situation at very short notice.

"During his visit to SEATO Headquarters last January in the course of his state visit to Thailand, President Marcos told the SEATO Council Representatives: 'I am happy to note that SEATO has succeeded in strengthening the morale of the South-East Asian countries; no matter what the criticisms may be about SEATO and the conclusions that SEATO could be improved upon, the thing is that I do not know, and most of the other Asian leaders do not know, of any other Organization that could take the place of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization . . . . . I believe that during the interim—when the nations now politically independent who are called upon as a primary obligation of political autonomy to provide for their own security and means for their own development — until these nations can get together and organize a machinery for their own defenses, it becomes necessary to maintain the existing alliances that have so far prevented the loss of an inch of soil to those who seek to subvert our respective Govenrments.'

"The President spoke of the firmness and resolution with which SEATO has met the problems of the region, and cautioned: 'The principal prevalent danger that the nations of the region seem to face do not and will not arise out of external aggression but from subversion and apparently this is the view and conclusion of almost everyone.'

"Indeed, the consensus is that the Communist threat exists and persists in both its overt and covert forms, as in 1954, with the subversive threat even more pronounced than ever.

QUOTE:

..."Viewed in the context of present day political trends in South-East Asia, the inescapable conclusion is that, for as long as a Communist threat exists, so long will SEATO be essential".

"Viewed in this context, and in the context additionally of present-day political trends in South-East Asia, the inescapable conclusion is that, for as long as the Communist threat exists, so long will SEATO be essential. Remove the threat and SEATO becomes grossly unnecessary.

"It is doubtful if another Magsaysay will be given again to this land and to our region in our lifetime, or in the lifetime of the next immediate younger generations of Asians. But the enduring lessons of the life and career of this unbending Communist fighter—lessons of vision, dedication and vigour—will forever remain with this and all succeeding generations as stark reminders that freedom must be defended at any cost."

PARIS PEACE TALKS

...WORDS...WORDS...AND MORE WORDS

...BUT LITTLE PROGRESS MADE

— says delegate Harriman

IN yet another appeal to reason to North Vietnam delegate Xuan Thuy, at the Paris peace talks, the U S. Chief Delegate W. Averell Harriman said at the 19th session that after all the words that had been exchanged in three and a half months "we find ourselves little closer to the goal that brought us here."

Ambassador Harriman again pulled no punches in seeking constructive replies to penetrating questions he put to the Hanoi delegate.

"I remind you that as we talk, brave men have been fighting and dying. Continued failure to make progress means that more men on both sides will die in the weeks ahead," said Mr. Harriman.

Why do you wait?

"I do not understand why you wait to take those steps that are necessary if there are to be serious moves toward peace. You have repeated time and again your demand to stop the remaining bombing of North Vietnam. And you have tried to make it appear that we are not willing to do so. That is not so, and we have made it clear many times.

"The United States is prepared to stop the remaining bombing of North Vietnam when there is reason to believe that you intend seriously to join with us in de-escalating the war and moving seriously towards peace.

"The question that I ask you again is: What will happen after the bombing stops? What will your side do if we take this step?"

This was not a rhetorical question, said Mr. Harriman. "I would like to have your carefully considered reply. The people of Vietnam await your reply. The entire world is listening for your answer.

"We are not interested in fruitless debate. Our only interest is in making progress towards peace. I would welcome your answer in these sessions or in private. That answer will receive prompt and serious attention at the highest levels of my government.

"I believe we both know," Mr. Harriman added, "that if peace is to be achieved, all concerned are going to have to move together in lowering the level of violence. President Johnson took

the first major step in this direction on March 31, when he stopped the bombardment over most of North Vietnam. The United States is ready to take a second step and a third—and more.

"But what are you willing to do to lower the use of violence on your side? That is the question that requires an answer if we are to move toward a peaceful settlement.

"Thus far, your only answer has been to repeat your demand—stop the bombing. Meanwhile, you raise the level of violence. You have increased your presence and your threat in South Vietnam."

There was a deep desire for peace in Vietnam, added Mr. Harriman. "Whether that desire is realized or not rests with you. If you are ready to move forward, you will find us ready to move forward with you. But if your choice is continued fighting and the continued use of force and terror to achieve your goals, you will find that the people of South Vietnam will continue to resist you with all their strength—as they have over the past decade. And you will find that we and their other friends and allies will be standing at their side.

Progress essential

"I can only hope that your answer will be one that moves us toward the goals our governments and the entire world expect us to achieve—peace in Vietnam. If we fail to move in that direction, your responsibility for that failure will be clear to all.

"You speak erroneously of bellicose United States policy, but it is you who have rejected our offer for prompt de-escalation and movement towards peace, evidently in favor of massive military preparations for intensified battle. But it is you who have persisted in trying to impose your will by force and terror on the people of South Vietnam. You have no right to be in South Vietnam," Mr. Harriman added. He went on to cite examples of new large scale military attacks by Viet-Cong forces that all pointed to a renewed attempt by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to achieve its objectives through the use of force.

"At one of our recent meetings you have mentioned the 8 th communique of the National Liberation Front. I examined it, and was struck by its emphasis on complete military victory. It promised increased fighting, and it predicted that the combat would be carried into the heart of the cities of South Vietnam. At the same meeting, you yourself spoke of defeat on the battlefield for allied forces and ultimate victory for your side. In the same vein, official statements from Hanoi indicate that your government seeks complete military victory.

"It seems that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, responsive to its Communist party doctrine relying on violence, death and destruction, has decided once again to throw its armed forces against allied defenses in pursuit of military victory," Mr. Harriman said.

"Your Excellency, I believe the world will contrast these recent policy statements issued by Hanoi with our statements and the pronouncements of the President of the Republic of Vietnam. President Thieu reaffirmed that it was the policy of his government to seek an amicable, just and peaceful solution to the war. He stated: "We seek no victory, no revenge over misguided citizens, but only reconciliation with justice and under law."

"Your Excellency, I urge your government to abandon this futile attempt to gain victory through the use of force. I urge you to join us in steps to reduce the level of violence in Vietnam, and to bring to all the Vietnamese people a jus tand stable peace." Mr. Harriman concluded.

Thanat speaks on regional unity

THE smaller nations of the Free World will have to get together to counter the Communist threat after the Vietnam war ends, Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman told about 2,000 students in a resent lecture, at Thammasat University in Bangkok.

Mr. Thanat said the war must end some time in the future, so the smaller countries should now seek ways of creating solidarity among themselves.

The lecture was on "Changes after the Vietnam war ends."

An example of this solidarity, he said, is the creation of such regional groupings as ASEAN and ASPAC.

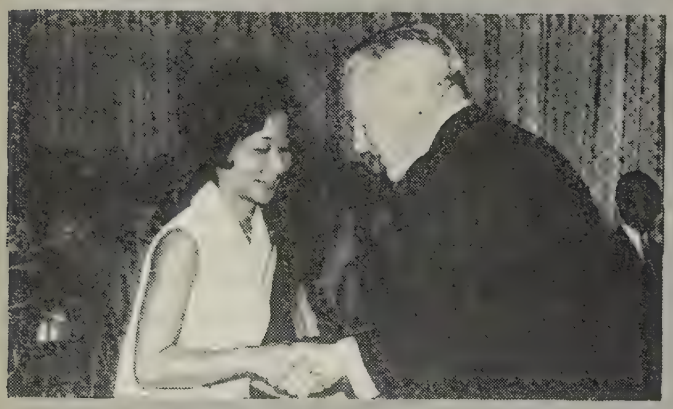
Mr. Thant said it must be recognized that the danger from the Communists is always widening.

He also pointed out that attempts to placate the Communists by either becoming neutral or making friends with them have not worked. Burma, India and Indonesia have all tried to make friends with the Communists and all have been victims of Communist aggression.

SEATO DAY

SEATO's annual presentation of certificates of merit, badges, and long service awards was held at SEATO Headquarters at a ceremony presided over by the Acting Secretary-General, Mr. David A. Wraight. In the picture below Mr. Vichai Panyadilok, SEATO Administrative Officer, receives his ten year service award from Mr. Wraight.

Pictured below, receiving her five year service award from Mr. David A. Wraight, is M.R. Subijja Sonakul, Editorial Assistant, SEATO office of Cultural and Economic Affairs.



In a ceremony held to mark SEATO Day at the National Education Council, presided over by the Deputy Prime Minister (pictured below), 25 students were awarded SEATO under-graduate scholarships.

SEATO Day this year marked the 14th Anniversary of the Organization and as usual was highlighted by parties and celebrations to mark the occasion. These included ceremonies at which long service awards and certificates of merit were presented to employees; prizes to winners of the SEATO essay contest; and undergraduate scholarship awards to Thai students.

Goodwill messages were received from statesmen of the member nations and the occasion coincided with the issue of the Secretary-General's annual report.

This year the Secretary-General of SEATO, Lieut. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, was unfortunately not able to be present at the Bangkok celebrations as he was in hospital in Manila recovering from a minor operation. In a special message to the Or-

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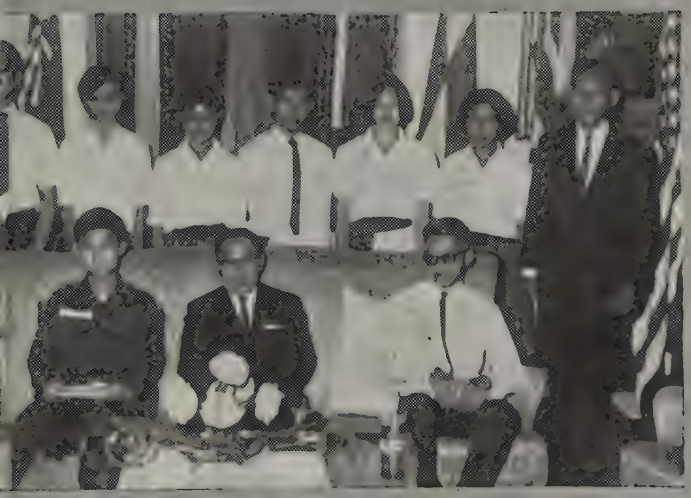
Minister of National Development, Mr. Pote Sarasin, is pictured [illegible] being greeted at the SEATO day party by the Acting Secretary-General, Mr. David A Wraight, and Mrs. Wraight.

Pictured [illegible] is the Thai Foreign Minister, Mr. Thanat Khoman (left) chatting with Mr. John Linen, son of the President of Time Life Inc., who was his guest, and General Maroun Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office.

e emphasized his hopes that co-operation currently prevai- continue so that "the peo- e and enjoy their aspirations meaningful life".

s year fell on a Sunday so associated with the occasion g day and on the evening of party presided over by the al, Mr. David A. Wraight, was afeteria to which many dis- invited, including Thailand's Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn; Mr. Thanat Khoman; and the evelopment, Mr. Pote Sarasin neral of SEATO).



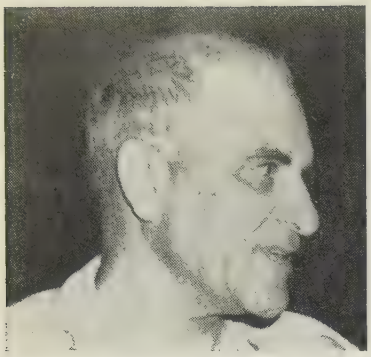
FLAG CEREMONY IN MANILA

The 14th anniversary celebration of SEATO in the Philippines was observed with a flag ceremony at the Rizal Park where ranking representatives of SEATO and the member countries raised their flags to the tune of their respective national anthems. Pictured below after the ceremony, are (from left) I. Khan, First Secretary of the Pakistan Embassy; Philippine Foreign Secretary Narciso Ramos; Yves Coffin, First Secretary of the French Embassy; R.J. Turnbull, Second Secretary of the New Zealand legation in Hong Kong; Ambassador John Mansfield Addis of the United Kingdom; Ambassador Francis Hamilton Stuart of Australia; Ambassador G. Mennen Williams of the United States; Lt. Col. Jose Reyna Jr. represented SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas. Also present was Chitti Tirabaedya, Charges d'Affaires of the Embassy of Thailaad.

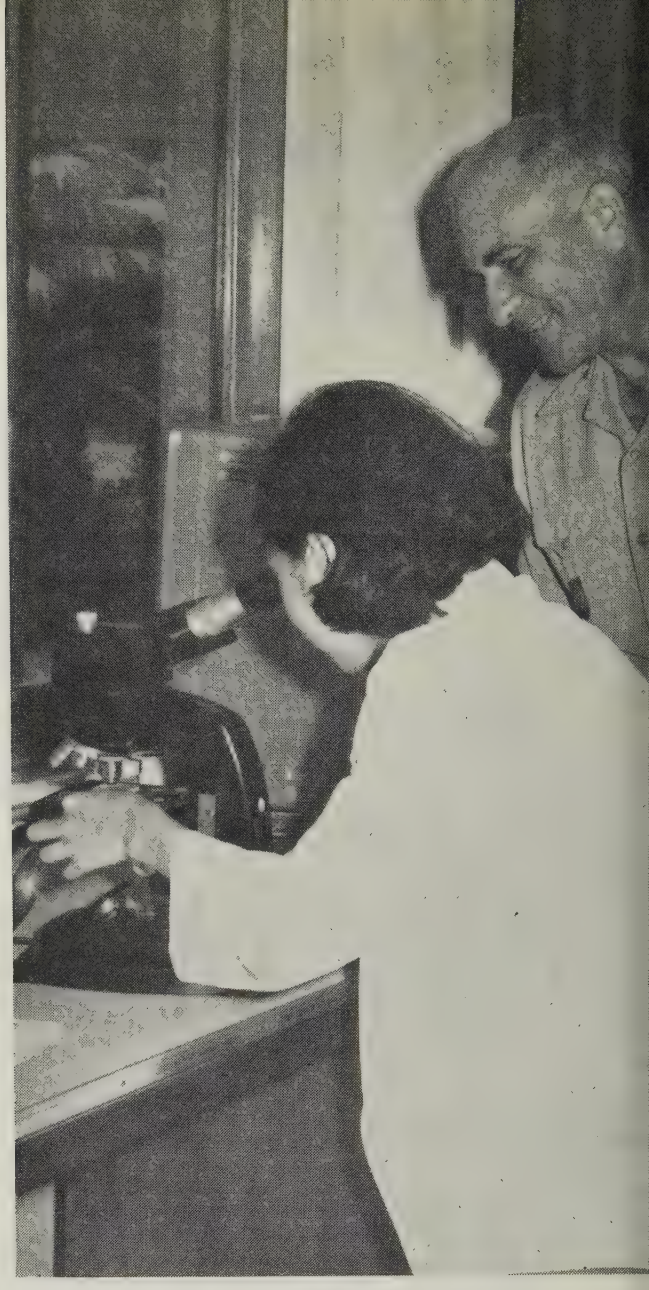
10 receive essay prizes

In a ceremony held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and presided over by Mr. Chitti Sucharikul, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 10 cash prizes were presented to winners of the annual SEATO Essay Contest. First Prize in the open Category went to Thamrong Sae Wun of Bangkok; while in the Students Category the winner was Somboon Chinsawananond of Suan Kularb School, also in Bangkok.

Pictured above are: Under-Secretary Chitti Sucharikul (seated in centre) with Somboon on the left and Thamrong on the right. Standing before the SEATO flags are other awardees.



General on the move...



ONE of the most travelled Generals in Thailand in recent weeks has been General Autrey J. Maroun, US Army, Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office.

Since taking over the appointment in July, General Maroun has undertaken a series of orientation visits to SEATO areas of interest that has meant extensive travelling to various parts of South-East Asia and in particular Thailand.

MAROUN ON 'SEE-FOR-MYSE

Under a programme co-ordinated by Lt. Col. Earl P. Ford, US Army, a member of the logistic division of the MPO, the General has visited north Thailand, north-east Thailand, south Thailand, south-east Thailand, as well as participating in briefings and discussions at Royal Thai Supreme Command Headquarters, the Headquarters of Military Assistance Command, Thailand, and the Joint United States Military Advisory Group, Thailand, and the United States Army Support Command, Thailand.

He has also visited South Vietnam and Singapore where he held discussions with the United Kingdom Military Adviser, General Carver.

All this travelling had to be fitted in with General Maroun's normal heavy schedule in the MPO and with visits by the General to various SEATO projects in Bangkok and an inspection of the Bangkok Port and Royal Thai Navy Installations on the Chao Phya River.

General Maroun began his orientation visits in mid-August with a two-day tour of north Thailand, visiting the Royal Thai Air Force base at Koke Kathiam and the nearby Lopburi Special Forces

Watching a Thai technician at the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory studying specimens under a microscope is Gen. Maroun, Chief, Military Planning Office, Gen. Pung Pin Thuyothin, Director General of the Laboratory, and Mr. David A Wraight, Acting Secretary-General of SEATO.

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Six days later General Maroun again left Bangkok, this time to visit north-east Thailand, beginning with the Royal Thai Air force Base at Korat from which U.S. Air force units also operate. He broke the journey from Korat to Udorn to visit the New Zealand Army Engineer Team engaged on road-building work at Mahasarakam and from Udorn went to Nakorn Panom flying by helicopter down the Mekong River.

General Maroun next spent two days with the United States Army Support Command in Thailand visiting installations at Korat, and Utapao, Sattahip; and the Royal Thai Navy Base at Sattahip. Only three days later General Maroun completed his north-east Thailand orientation visit by flying from Bangkok to

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This picture of a dam north of Udorn on one of the tributaries of the Mekong River was taken from Gen. Maroun's helicopter which took him across many miles of the north-east region of Thailand on his countrywide tour.

SITS TO PROJECTS

Centre, before flying on to the Takhli Royal Thai Air Force Base. He then flew to Mae Sot for a visit with Border Polic Patrol officials and from there to Phitsanulok where he went to the Headquarters of the 3rd Army Area and was briefed by Lt. Gen. Aung Potagant.

The following day General Maroun visited the 7th RTA Regimental Combat Team Forward Headquarters, at Chaing Klang on the border between Thailand and Laos, before returning to Bangkok.

Gen. Maroun is pictured here (centre) with other SEATO officers and a Thai Naval Intelligence Dept. officer in front of one of the Royal barges, which come under the charge of the Royal Thai Navy.

Ubon along the Cambodian and Laotian borders. From there he flew to Sakorn Nakhon where he was briefed at the 2nd Royal Thai Army Forward Headquarters before flying back to Bangkok. On September 19 he toured the Bangkok Port facilities and a week later went to Vietnam on a five-day visit

South Thailand was the next area to be visited by General Maroun. Leaving Bangkok on October 1, he flew along the coast to visit the Royal Thai First Army Forward Headquarters at Hua Hin before flying to Nakhon Si Thammarat where the Headquarters of the 5th Military Zone is established. His final call that day was at Songkhla where he had discussions with the Commander of the 9th Regional Police Headquarters and made an aerial tour of the Malaysian - Thai border area. The next day General Maroun viewed the port development at Phuket and then flew back to Bangkok along the coast and Burmese border.

The final visit made by the Chief of the Military Planning Office was to Chiengmai in north Thailand where he visited local military and Border Police Patrol officials. He also visited the Border Police Training Centre and the Tribal Research Centre before returning to Bangkok.

Commenting on his trips General Maroun said that it had given him an opportunity to appreciate the terrain, communications, transportation facilities and disposition of military activities in Thailand.

Here Lieut. Cdr. Paisarn Boonyasarnt, (left) Chief, Naval Attache Section, Foreign Division, Naval Intelligence Department, briefs General Maroun (centre) before the tour began of Royal Thai Navy Facilities. Accompanying General Maroun were the Deputy Chief of the Military Planning office, Captain Chob Sirodom, Royal Thai Navy (second from left) and the New Zealand and Pakistan Military Advisers Representatives, Captain M.J. McDowell, (standing on right) and Captain I.H. Malik, (sitting right forefront.)

Gen. Abhichart Honoured by Philippines

LEGION OF HONOUR FOR SERVICES RENDERED

THE Philippines Ambassador to Thailand, Mauro Calingo, recently presented the Philippines Legion of Honour, degree of Commander, to Maj. Gen. Abhichart Dhiradhamrong of the Royal Thai Army, for exceptionally meritorious and valuable service rendered to the Republic of the Philippines when Gen. Abhichart was Chief of the Military Planning Office of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization. The citation states, among other things, that his untiring efforts as Chief of the Military Planning Office from June 1966 to July 1968 "have helped substantially in guiding the Military Planning Office, and in moulding the military posture of the SEATO Member Nations which is so vital in preserving the stability and security efforts of the Philippines".

Watched in the Background by the New Zealand Ambassador, Mr. I.L.G. Stewart, and the Ambassador of the United Kingdom, Sir Neil Prichard, Major General Abhichart Dhiradhamrong is pictured here being congratulated by the Philippines Ambassador, Mauro Calingo, after he had Presented him with the Legion of Honour.

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Ambassador Calingo said that it is a high decoration that is given by the Philippines Government only to those who have rendered exceptionally meritorious and valuable services to the Philippines.

The ceremony was watched by Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya, the Thailand Deputy Minister of Defence and SEATO Military Adviser, and the Ambassadors of Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, United Kingdom and United States.

Also present were the SEATO Acting Secretary-General, Mr. David A. Wraight and the Chief of the Military Planning Office, General Autrey J. Maroun.

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Air Chief Mashal Dawee Chulasapya, the Thai Deputy Minister of Defence and SEATO Military Adviser, is pictured left (centre), with General Abhichart, and Ambassador Calingo.

MEDALS FOR GALLANT COBRAS

THE 2,200 officer and men of the Queen's Cobra Regiment staged a march past recently to commemorate their home-coming and the end of their tour in Vietnam.

The ceremony which was performed at the Royal Plaza in Bangkok was highlighted by the presentation of Victory medals to all members of the regiment and a speech by the Prime Minister, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, in his capacity as Supreme Commander.

The Prime Minister recalled the courage of the Cobras during a major engagement at Phuc Tho on December 20 last year.

He called it "a splendid display of the fighting spirit of Thai warriors."

The valor displayed, he said, had not only made the fighting quality of the Thais known to the world and its allies, but "you have also proved the worth of your being called the Queen's Cobras, Her Majesty the Queen's Own Guards."

One of the Queen's Cobras is seen here being decorated with the Chaisamorapoom (Victory) medal by the Prime Minister, field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, who took the salute at the march past.

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The Prime Minister said, though the Cobras' fighting role in Vietnam had ended, they had duties to perform as Thai citizens.

Reminding them of the miseries in South Vietnam, the Prime Minister urged the men to use the experience gained from Vietnam to save Thailand from Communism.

"Help in the consolidation of strength and unity to clean this country of Communists, our national enemies," he said.

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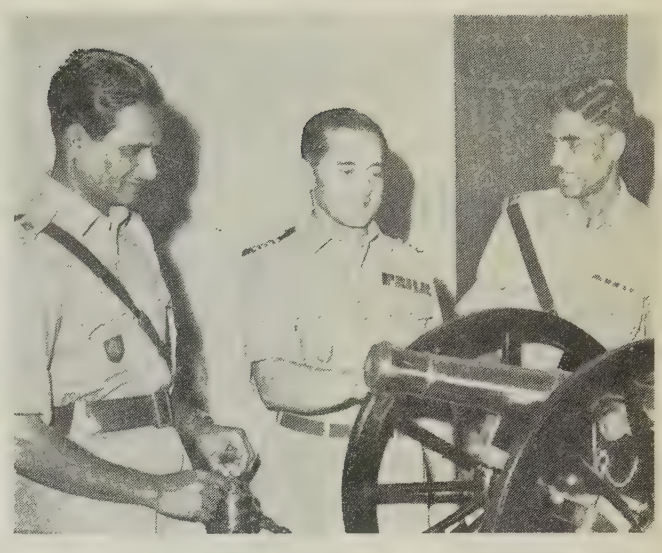
Some of the 2,200 members of the Queen's Cobra Regiment, who recently arrived back from Vietnam, are seen here being sprinkled with holy water during the march past on the Royal Plaza in Bangkok.

ITEMS IN BRIEF

Naib/Subedar Barkat Hussain recently succeeded Naib/Subedar A. M. Khandekar as assistant to his country's Military Advisers Representative (Captain I. Malik) at the SEATO Military Planning Office.



Captain Malik (centre) is pictured here showing Naib/Subedar Hussain the Cannon of Great Auspices presented to SEATO by the Thai Government. On the left is Naib Khandekar, who is to be reassigned to Pakistan Army Headquarters after 3 years of service at SEATO Headquarters in Bangkok, Thailand.

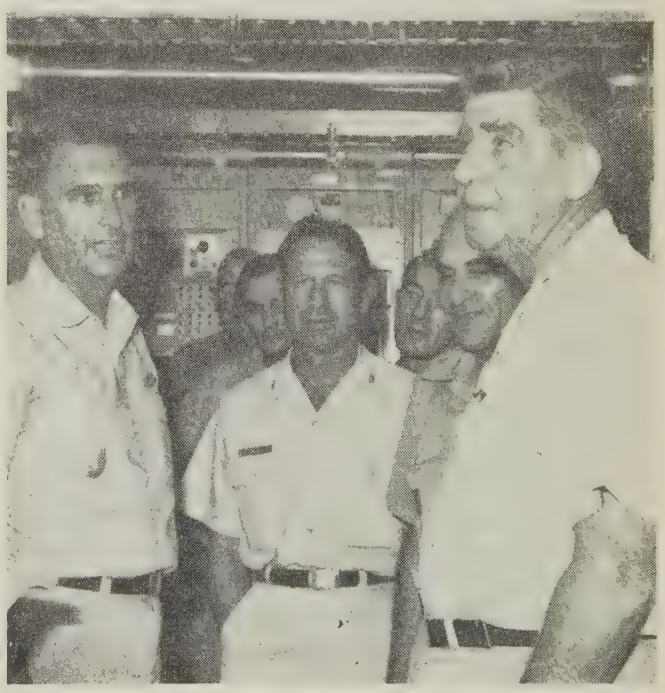
● The Australian Government will not promote defence expenditure at the cost of retarding national growth. The Prime Minister, Mr. John Gorton, said this recently during the debate in the House of Representatives on the Budget for 1968-69.

"We will not ignore our other requirements in order to mobilise for war," he said. "But our forces will grow, their fighting power will grow, the cost of defence will grow, and this will be regarded as one important need among many for the nation — though not as a need which overrides all else," he said.

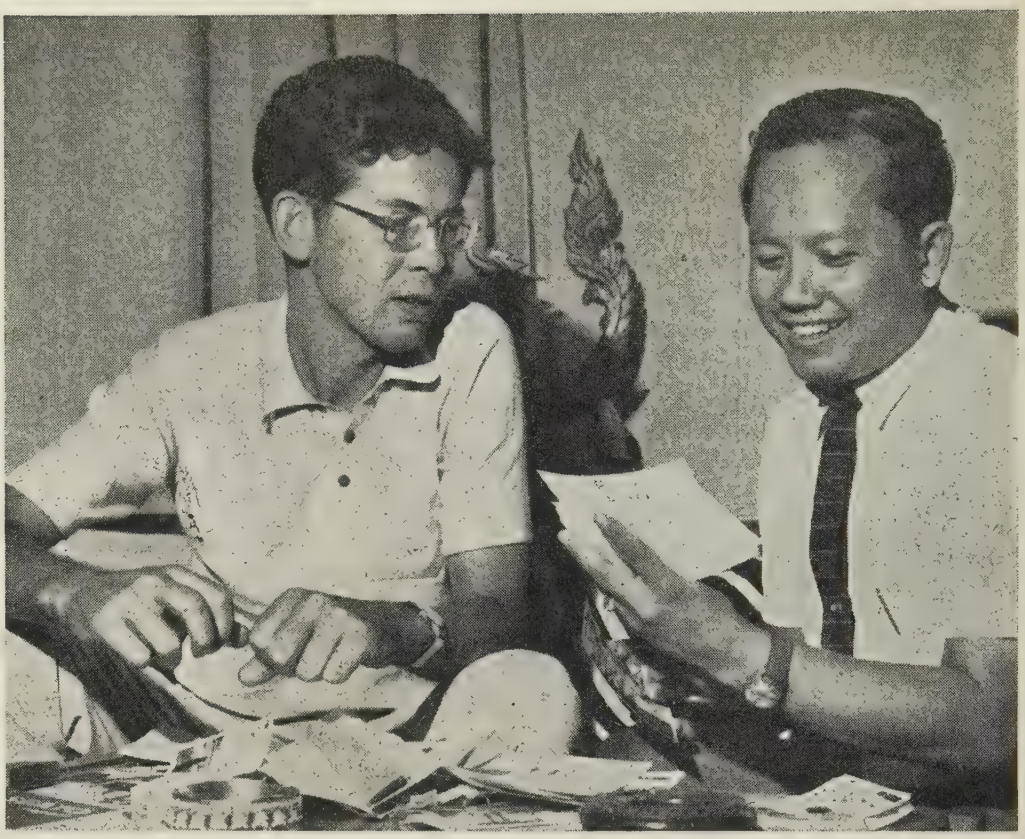
● Lieut. Col. R.K.G. Porter (right), New Zealand, being introduced to Major General M.S. Hancock, Chief of Staff to the Commander, British Far East Land Forces, Singapore, by the Deputy Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office, Captain Chob Sirodom, Royal Thai Navy.

General Hancock visited SEATO Headquarters in Bangkok for a briefing from the SEATO Military Planning Office where Colonel Porter has been serving since April 1968.

● General Richard N. Cordell, the newly appointed Assistant Chief of Staff, Communications-Electronics Headquarters, CINCPAC, visited SEATO Headquarters, Bangkok, recently in the course of an orientation visit of South-East Asia. General Cordell received a briefing from the SEATO Military Planning Office and then visited the new Communications Terminal being installed at SEATO Headquarters. Lieutenant Colonel Homer Fraily (left) shows some of the new equipment to General Cordell (right). In the centre is Colonel W. Wall, of CINCPAC.



A 'FARANG' —BUT NOW HE'S ONE OF THE FAMILY...



Jeremy Kemp is pictured here at SEATO Headquarters in Bangkok showing photographs of provincial life to Thongchai Suwankanit of the SEATO office of Cultural and Economic Affairs. He has now left Thailand to teach anthropology at the University of East Anglia in Norwich, England.

"SO your farang son has come back," remarked the farmers and their wives to the Headman at Hua Kok, a small section of a small village in north-central Thailand. The remark referred to Jeremy Kemp, a 26-year-old British Anthropologist who had stayed at the Headman's house for a year and a half back in 1966-67, and has now been able with a grant from SEATO, to return for a further 3-months' visit.

A 'farang' is a white foreigner and at present, according to newspaper, magazine and other sources quite a few farangs are being treated like sons and daughters all over the country, just as there are many Thais working and studying abroad who have been 'adopted' by farangs.

The remark, however, has a special practical meaning for Jeremy apart from its happy sentiment. Family relationship in Hua Kok constitutes an important part of the social research project which brought him there in the first place. To be accepted as a kinsman has given him the opportunity of coming to grips with the complex system of family obligations and responsibilities as an insider, a vantage point to gain the sort of understanding denied to a mere observer, however properly-trained.

"The word 'social' has very little relevance for the people in Hua Kok," Jeremy assured us, "whereas the idea of family ties is never far away from their thought, and underlies practically everything they do, or refrain from doing."

Jeremy Kemp came to Hua Kok early in 1966 to carry out a study of its social organization under a research programme jointly sponsored by London and Cornell Universities. In 1967, having finished the major portion of his fieldwork and before returning to academic duties in England and the United States, Jeremy was granted further financial assistance by SEATO to enable him to come back to the village and collect those details and data, particularly those concerning agriculture, which could only be obtained after the passage of a year following the original survey.

The number of socio-anthropological studies being conducted in Thailand by Thai and foreign researchers has been steadily increasing over the past few years, and the knowledge they have yielded has contributed significantly to the formulation of national welfare and development programmes. Jeremy's work on Hua Kok is unique if only from the point of view of its locality.

Most studies of this kind have been and are focussed on northern Thailand and its hill tribes, or on the central plain and its rice farmers. Situated at the gateway between the north and the central in the ancient province of Pitsanuloke, Hua Kok presents a social, economic, and cultural picture within which salient features of the two regions have been combined, and subtly transformed in the process.

Jeremy ended his second visit to Hua Kok last month to return to England and his first job — teaching anthropology at the University of East Anglia in Norwich; and to the writing of the Hua Kok report which he expects to complete and submit to SEATO in the near future.

A.I.T. SAYS 'YES' TO U.K. FIRM'S NEW £6 MILLION DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

AN architectural and engineering plan proposed by a United Kingdom firm covering a £6,250,000 capital development programme over a ten year period for a 400-acre campus aimed at supporting 96 staff members and nearly 700 post-graduate students, was approved recently by the Board of Trustees of the Asian Institute of Technology (formerly the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering).

The Institute will be situated 25 miles North of Bangkok, and the firm will also study the feasibility of developing other institutions of higher learning on a further 600 neighbouring acres and in addition the future land use of a surrounding area of approximately 13,000 acres.

Although the United Kingdom has contributed much in the way of equipment and teaching staff since the inception of the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering in September 1959 — and from which the AIT has now evolved — this latest scheme constitutes one of the most significant contributions.

Initially Britain set aside £50,000 for specialised equipment. Subsequent contributions over the years raised this to £325,000 for the development and operation of the school.

Contributions have included extensive laboratory equipment and the secondment of academic staff to fill specialised teaching positions in various branches of civil engineering, and technicians to staff the workshops.

Academic staff

Prof. M.B. Pescod presently heads the group in environmental engineering, and Dr. R.B.L. Smith heads structural engineering. Dr. A.R. Cusens and Dr. Neil Jackson — both having returned to the U.K. — earlier taught structural engineering at the Institute.

Dr. R.D. Mackey, who recently returned to the U.K., taught soil engineering. In 1963, Prof. P.C.G. Isaac initiated the programme of study and research in public health engineering, now known as environmental engineering at AIT.

At present. Mr. B. W. Heath and Mr. D.L. Shearer, both formerly of the Rolls-Royce Company, are serving as Instrument Technician and Workshop Supervisor, respectively, and Mr. R. Mills is a VSO serving at AIT.

SEATO GRANT USED TO PRINT LAVISH BOOK

SEATO has had a hand in producing an attractive book entitled "Contemporary Thai Art."

The Organization has contributed a grant of $3,200 to the Faculty of Painting and Sculpture of Thailand's Silpakorn (Fine Arts) University to assist in its publication programme and the book is the first to have resulted from this joint effort.

Containing photographs of paintings, woodcuts, water colours and sculptures which have been selected for the annual art exhibition organized by the University since 1949, it offers a fascinating record of what present-day Thai artists are concerned about and the techniques they choose to express it.

Well known artists

The three pictures reproduced on this page are by three of the best known Thai artists, — Prayad Pongdam, Damrong Wonguparaj and Kian Yimsiri.

The last-mentioned, as Dean of the Faculty of Painting and Sculpture, has been mainly responsible for the publication of the book.

Seven more books are being prepared for publication under the SEATO-assisted programme. Written in English, they are the works of the late Professor Silpa Birasri, who as C. Feroci, came to Thailand from Italy in 1924, when he was a young man of 28, to become the first headmaster of Thailand Fine Arts School, which he helped to establish.

Dean Kian has been translating these works into Thai for use by students. Scheduled for publication towards the end of October are "A Bare Outline of History and Styles of Art," and "Art and the Evolution of Modern Art."

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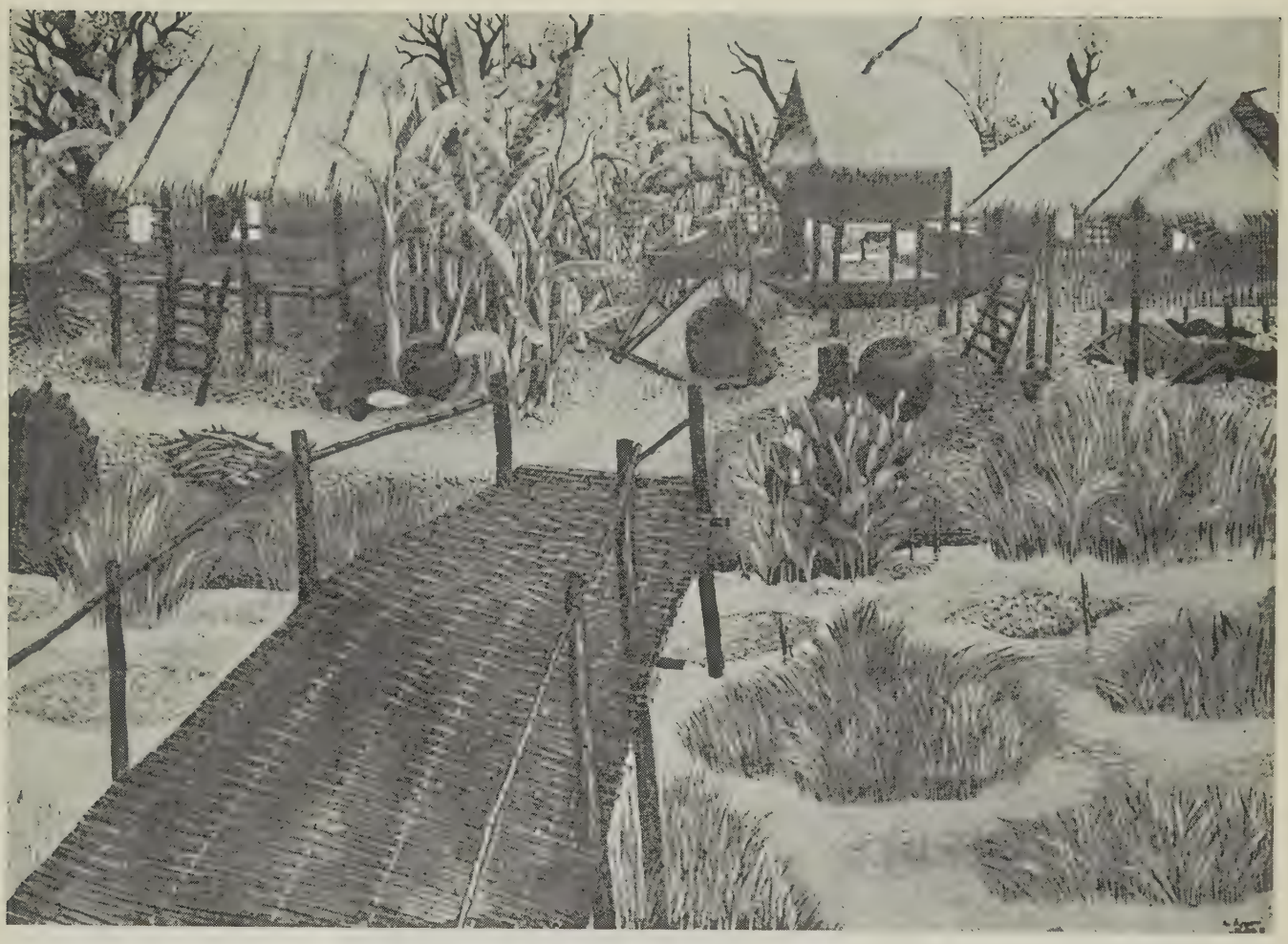
"Musical Rhythm," a bronze figure by Khian Yimsiri is shown left. The flute player's hair-style, his costume and ornaments, the curved body and graceful fingers, are reminiscent of the classic stylization in Thai art, and yet the total effect is one of continuous movement rather than stylization. Mr. Khian, who is in his late forties, was granted a SEATO Fellowship in 1958 to study the evolution of certain aspects of Thai art. He is at present Dean of the Faculty of Painting and Sculpture, Silpakorn University.



Pictured above is "Northern Village," a work in tempera by 32-year-old Damrong Wong-Uparaj and selected for the National Annual Art exhibition in 1959.

Over the past few years Damrong has been developing away from this early and extremely popular manner of depicting rural peace and stability towards more experimental use of non-figurative shapes and colours.

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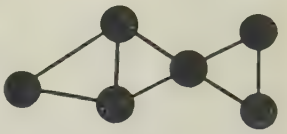
A temple in the background; Buddhist monks with their bowls going forth to accept offerings thereby giving the people the opportunity to "Make Merit" which is the title of this woodcut by Prayat Pongdam, a young artist in his early thirties who "specializes" in typical Thai scenes, re-arranging features of time-honoured tradition into compostions which are modern in feeling.

The magic of the molecule...

Pictured in the chemistry laboratory at the Faculty of Medical Science, Professor Ralph Guile shows fourth-year student Vimol Kongkhuntien how polymers are produced. Participating in the experiment is another member of the class, Pichai Vichachiva.



POLYMER chemistry can be of great service in a country like Thailand, where new industries are being planned or are already in various developing stages and where there is an abundant supply of raw materials with chemical properties such as would lend easily to polymerization.

Professor Ralph L. Guile of Michigan State University, at present in Thailand under the SEATO Professorship Programme, has been teaching and working on Polymer chemistry since 1939, when it was just beginning to make an impact in chemical and industrial circles. One of the first things he did after joining the Faculty of Medical Science in Bangkok early this year was to initiate a course in this subject for his fourth year students majoring in chemistry.

It is a small class — seven girls and seven boys — suitable for Professor Guile's preferred method of teaching: he believes in the practical approach on the one hand, and in maintaining personal relationships on the other.

Synthetic rubber, synthetic fibres, plastics, paints — a knowledge of Polymer chemistry is fundamental to the manufacture of these and numerous other products.

Professor Guile shares a joke with some of his students during a break for light refreshments during one of several sem inars he has held at his home.

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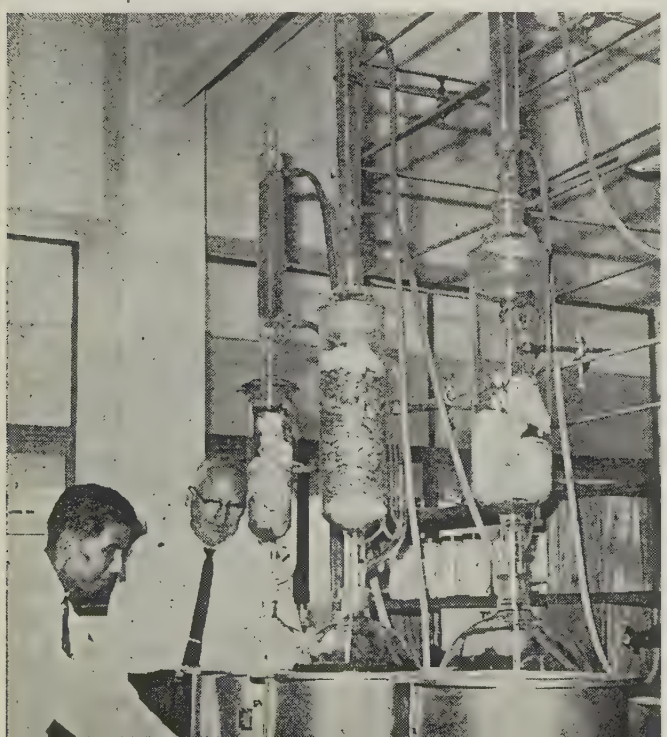
SEATO PROF. MIXES POLYMERS WITH PLEASURE

"When you put emulsion on your wall," Professor Guile said at one of his first meetings with the students, "you're giving it a coat of Polymers." His lectures are often sprinkled with graphic, down-to-earth phrases, designed to make the molecule and its infinite possibilities come alive for the students.

He has brought with him from Michigan State University his own collection of literature on the subject—a veritable library of a thousand books and journals which he has placed at the disposal of the students. "He's a great one for *constantly* urging us to read more and more and keep up with what's going on in the chemical world," a student remarked in a respectful tone of voice, not altogether untinged with complaint.



Professor Guile has also started the practice of holding seminars, making them a part of the curriculum. Students are encouraged to write original papers on some problems which interest them and to communicate and exchange with fellow students and faculty members during these sessions.

The Seminars usually take place at the Faculty, but occasionally Porfessor Guile invites the class and a few of his colleagues to his house, where Mrs. Guile and the three children help serve coffee and sandwiches before the class settles downs to the business of talking and note-taking.

Professor Guile has been given a year's leave from Michigan State, and is due to return to the University at East Lansing early next year.

Professor Guile has also taught at the University of Ghent in Belgium and at Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland, both under the Fullbright Fellowship.

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Dropping in on colleagues in a neighbouring laboratory Professor Guile discusses with Dr. Verapong Podimuang the various medicinal plants native to Thailand, on which the latter has been conducting an intensive chemical research.

AROUND AND ABOUT WITH EUGENE BLACK

A new diplomacy is needed to help Asian nations develop.

MR. Eugene R. Black, President Johnson's special Adviser on Asian Economic and Social Development, spent five days in Thailand last month during a three week survey tour to discuss development projects with Asian leaders.

While in Bangkok Mr. Black held discussions with Thai and American officials and leaders of regional organizations. Mr. Black was also granted an audience with His Majesty, The King, and later travelled north to inspect the Nam Ngum and Pa Mong Dam sites.

One of his first official engagements in Thailand was at the Headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

At a private meeting, Mr. Black exchanged views with ECAFE Executive Secretary U Nyun and United Nations senior staff, principally concerning existing and proposed regional projects under the auspices of ECAFE.

Mr. Black congratulated ECAFE on its fine record of accomplishments and on its apparent ability to do things which no one thought could be done. He gave his assurance of deep and continued interest in this part of the world and particularly in the international Mekong River development project.

Mr. Black reported to U Nyun and the senior staff on the impressions he had gained in his visits already made on this trip to Japan, the Philippines, Cambodia and Taiwan in connection with matters of interest to ECAFE.

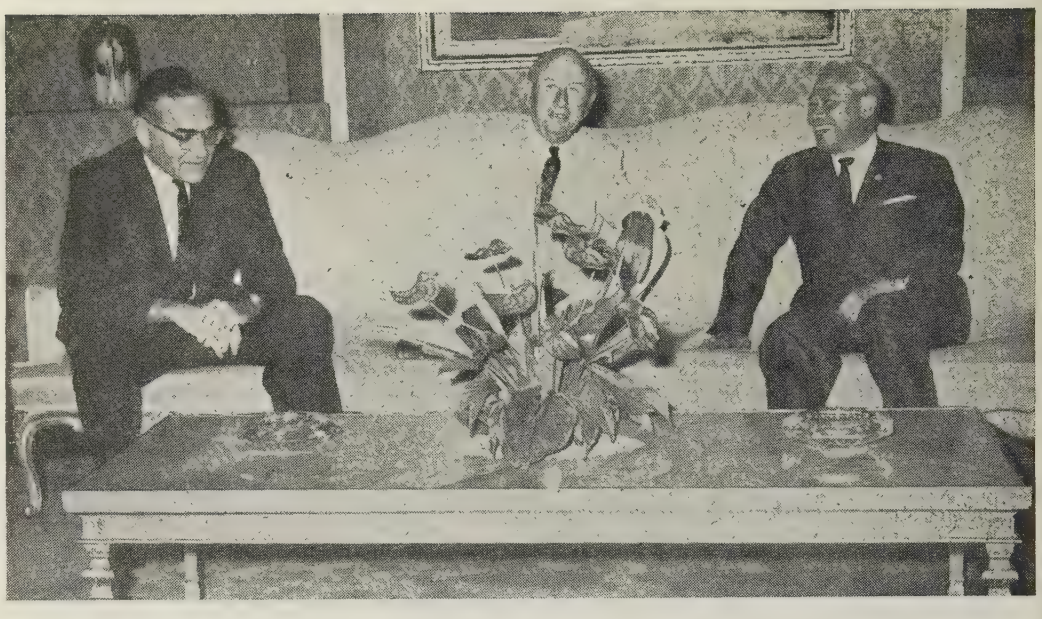
A major bridge was dedicated at the Nam Ngum multi-purpose dam project in Laos on September 20. The following day, the Black group moved to Pa Mong to view the progress and exchange briefings with Thai and Mekong River Committee leaders. After spending the night in Vientiane and conferring with Laotian officials, the visitors returned to Bangkok.

Mr. Black's official trip was announced by the White House on September 6. The President at that time instructed Mr. Black to review and encourage the

Wherever Eugene Black goes, his homburg hat goes with him . . . at least so it would seem, judging from the picture on the left, which shows him and other officials walking along a jungle track close to the Mekong River after visiting the site of the Pa Mong Dam, part of the River Mekong development scheme being planned and executed by a special committee under the ECAFE.

"plans for development of the resources of the Mekong Basin for peaceful purposes." Mr. Black was also directed to "discuss with the leaders of these countries other matters of mutual interest.

Below Mr. Black is seen beside a helicopter, which took them to the site, discussing aspects of the project after an on-the-spot inspection with Mr. Floyd Dominy (in white hat) Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, and other officials from Washington who accompanied Mr. Black on his Asian tour.



While in Thailand Mr. Black held discussions with many officials associated with development projects. Here, Mr. Black and Mr. Leonard Unger, the United States Ambassador in Thailand, share a joke with Thailand's Prime Minister, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, during a courtesy call at Government House.

Earlier, while in Japan, Mr. Black called for a "new diplomacy" to solve South-East Asian problems, when he addressed the Research Institute of Japan on Sept. 17.

Mr. Black said: "A new and different diplomacy in South-East Asia requires first, I think, mechanisms of regional co-operation through which modern technology can be more effectively planned and shared in the countries of the region."

Mr. Black admires a gift from Thailand's Prime Minister, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, as he leaves Government House by car with U.S. Ambassador Leonard Unger.

The second need in the new diplomacy, Mr. Black said, "is for firm commitments to provide the development capital to make these regional mechanisms work both economically and politically."

He added that the initiative by the countries of South-East Asia in devising regional mechanisms for development will need to be matched by the leadership of Japan and the United States in responding to these initiatives.

"I stress the regional mechanisms first," Mr. Black said, "because I know that development bankers who talk too much about the need for capital tend to lose their audience. The two needs are joined, but capital by itself is no substitute for diplomacy."

Mr. Black said he believes that regional co-operation in South-East Asia will grow initially around common services instead of common markets. He said he "would hope before long to see serious negotiations started, looking towards the establishment of such entities as a South-East Asian grid or transport authority."

The American adviser noted that the Asian Development Bank aims at financing regional undertakings, such as regionally integrated transport and communications systems. However, he observed, "just because economics and technology seem to favour the establisment of some common services in South East Asia does not mean that it will be possible politically to achieve this objective."

He viewed as a hopeful sign the interest being shown by some South-East Asian leaders in setting up joint transport and communications services.

FOUR NEW RESEARCHERS JOIN SEATO MEDICAL LABORATORY

FOUR experienced research scientists have recently arrived to take the places of senior members of the U.S. component of the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory who have left after completing their tours of duty in Bangkok. They are: Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Smith, new Chief of the Virology Department; Major Curtis Bourgeois, Chief of the Pathology Department; Major Carter L. Diggs who heads the Department of Parasitology; and Major Denis O. Johnsen, Chief of the Department of Veterinary Medicine.

All four of them are new to this part of the world and they are already busy picking up the threads of research work that had been carried out by their predecessors.

Lieut. Col. Smith has been with the Department of Virology of the Walter Reed Army Research Institute and previously held a fellowship at Johns Hopkins Hospital. In both capacitits he has been working on several problems of the still puzzling dengue virus which causes haemorrhagic fever.

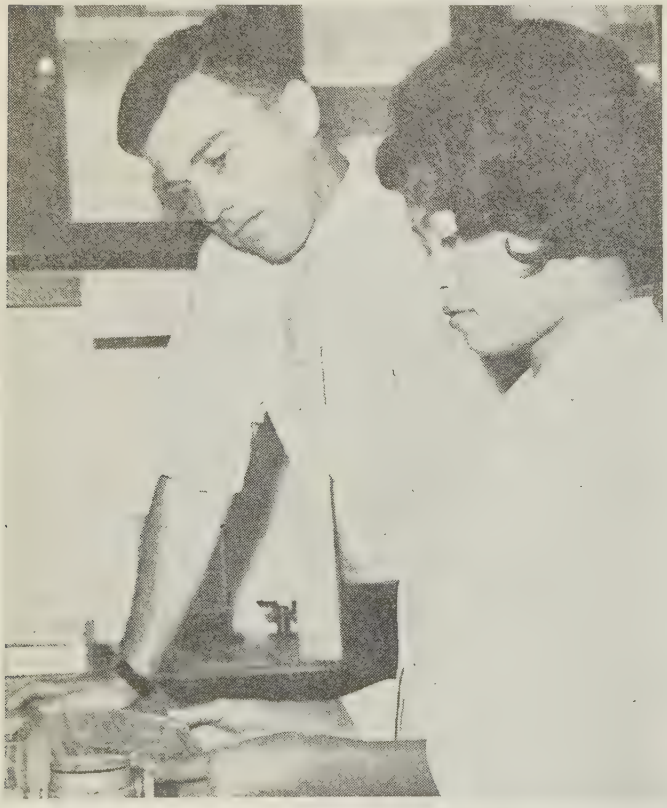
Major Bourgeois who has had many years of experience in pathology explained that some new projects are being planned on the histo-chemistry of various pathological conditions, the structural and chemical anatomy of cells and tissues. "Initially," he said, "we are focusing on the histo-chemical anatomy of the cells invaded by various malaria parasites."

The gibbon pictured above is having his ear examined by Major Dennis O. Johnsen, Chief of the Department of Veterinary Medicine. Looking on is his Thai assistant, Arun Karawa.

A histo-chemical study of various pathological conditions in cells and tissues has been started by Major Curtis Bourgeois, the new Chief of the Pathology, Department. Major Bourgeois is shown in the picture on the left working with his chief histo-chemical technician Arporn Siri-wangchai on a cryostat —a device for sectioning tissucs after being frozen for analytical and diagnostic purposes.

Major Carter L. Diggs, the new Chief of the Department of Parasitology goes over laboratory reports on the growth of a malaria parasite in primates, part of a continuing intensive study on the various aspects of Malaria undertaken by the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory. Making a parasitic count at the microscope is technician Banyen Permpanit.

Continuing with much of the pioneer work started by Dr. R. Desowitz, who left to join the University of Hawaii School of Medicine as Professor of Tropical Medicine, is Major Carter L. Diggs, the new Chief Parasitologist. Major Diggs spent four years (1964-68) at Johns Hopkins University, doing research on malaria immunology and working for his Ph. D. degree. Before that, he was with the Department of Zoology at the Walter Reed Army Research Institute for two years—again focussing on malaria immunology work.



Before joining the staff of the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory as Head of the Department of Veterinary Medicine, Major Johnsen spent three years with the United States Naval Rediological Defence Laboratory in San Francisco, where he headed the Veterinary Medical School. From 1963-65 he studied at Ohio State University for his Master's Degree in Laboratory Animal Medicine.

He was surprised to find that the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory has such a large animal population.

"This must be the largest experimental animal laboratory in South-East Asia," he said, gently stroking a timid little gibbon which had developed a slight ear-infection. There are eleven or twelve different varieties of animals, varying from sheep to mice. "Indeed, the mouse colony is far from being "barren", producing up to ten thousand mice every month," Major Johnsen said.

Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Smith, the newly appointed Head of the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory's Virology Department. studies blood samples with one of the Thai technicians, Jiraporn Supavadee.

SEATO Fellow lectures on agriculture

CRITERIA for agricultural development in South-East Asia was the subject of a lecture given by Miss Margaret R. Haswell, Senior Lecturer at the University of Oxford, on October 2 at SEATO Headquarters.

Many officials, educators and specialists in the various branches of agriculture and related fields attended.

Miss Haswell has been granted a SEATO Research Fellowship to undertake further studies on the economics of agricultural development in the three Asian member nations: Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines. She has toured rural areas in the Philippines and in north and north-eastern Thailand for discussions with officials and farmers and left on Oct. 3 for East Pakistan for a few weeks' stay before returning to Oxford where she lectures on the economics of developing countries to overseas students working for post-graduate diplomas and higher degrees.

One of the aims of Miss Haswell's SEATO-sponsored project, based not only on available statistics but on first-hand observations and measurements, is to study agricultural techniques which have been most effective for increasing production.

Her findings are expected to be of great service to development planners in South-East Asia, and should promote a better understanding of teaching and research requirements.

●

Miss Haswell chats to students who attended her lecture. The three shown here with her are foreign students working at Kasetsart University under the SEATO Post-Graduate Scholarship Programme. From left: Chandra Saha from Pakistan, studying plant genetics; Milagros B. Andama from the Philippines, studying agricultural extension; and Salvador Neric, also from the Philippines, studying animal husbandry.

ITEMS IN BRIEF

ANOTHER CONSULTANT ARRIVES

The Subject of conversation was agricultural research when Mr. C. Parker, (left) a British consultant to the SEATO Agricultural Research Project called on Lt. Gen. Phya Salvidhan Nides, Chairman of the Board, Applied Scientific Corporation of Thailand.

Pictured in the background are Mrs. Boonthom Dhamcharee of the National Research Council and Mr. D. Rhind, Co-ordinator of the SEATO Project.

Mr. Parker is an expert in tropical weed control with the Weed Research Organization, Agricultural Research Council, Oxford. His programme of observation tours in Thailand and meetings with Thai experts and crop-growers ended on October 18, when he left for the Philippines for a two-weeks' working visit.

Farewell party for NCOs

Three Royal Thai Army non-commissioned officers who completed their tour of duty with SEATO on September 30 were guests of honour at a farewell function held at the SEATO Military Planning Office. Above they are shown talking to Sgt. Maj. J.M. Le Blanc, (right), the Chief Clerk at the MPO and Sgt. T.M. Williams (left) the assistant to the U.K.M.A.R.

From left to right they are Sgt. Sutdhi Chitraprasarn, Staff Sgt. Jaran Nutrakasa and Master Sgt. Sathit Uamsompong.

SEATO radio adviser for tribal station

As part of its SEATO assistance to Thailand, the Australian Government recently appointed Mr. Peter Whitlock to serve as the adviser to the new 150 k.w. hill tribe station in the northern city of Chiengmai.

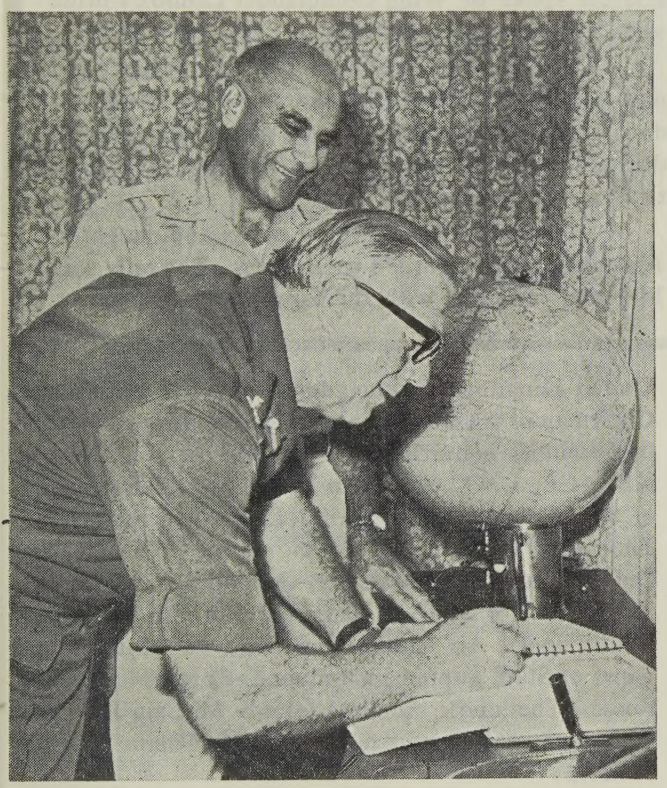
Mr. Whitlock, who has had many years of experience in rural broadcasting with the Australian Broadcasting Commission, will spend a year in Thailand and will be based in Chiengmai.

He is pictured below discussing a technical point with Mr. Chalong Satrulee, SEATO Radio Technician, in the studio of the new headquarters building.

New MAR from Australia

Colonel W.D. Jamieson has been appointed as the Australian Military Adviser's Representative to SEATO Headquarters as from January, 1969.

Colonel Jamieson will replace Captain R.J. Scrivenor, Royal Australian Navy who will have completed his tour with SEATO by that time. At present Director of Cadets at Australian Army Headquarters in Canberra, Col. Jamieson was an instructor at the Australian Staff College from 1961-1962 followed by a three-year term as an instructor on the United Kingdom Staff College at Camberly. He was the Commanding Officer of the 2nd Recruit Training Battalion before becoming Director of Cadets.



N.Z. ARMY CHIEF VISITS SEATO

Major General R.B. Dawson, Chief of the New Zealand General Staff visited SEATO Headquarters, Bangkok, recently in the course of a South-East Asian tour of New Zealand army units in Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam and Thailand. In the picture above he signs the visitors book for the Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office, General Autrey J. Maroun.

CENTO holds agricultural meeting

A specially convened CENTO working party on agricultural research, attended by delegates from all five CENTO countries, recently met in Tehran.

Ground-work for the meeting was prepared by Dr. J. Glenn Morrill, agricultural extension specialist of U S.A I.D. Pakistan, who toured Iran, Pakistan and Turkey earlier this year.

The group discussed papers on agricultural research in all CENTO countries and considered ways of achieving better use of regional agricultural research information.

VARGAS ON BOMB HALT

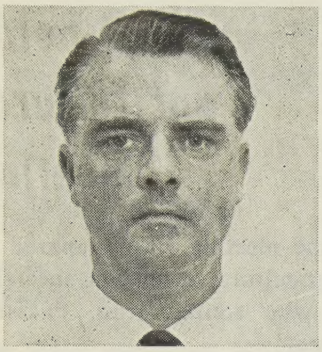
"I welcome this further move in the continuing process of the Free World search for peace," said SEATO Secretary-General, Lieut.-Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, commenting on President Johnson's announcement of a bombing halt over North Vietnam.

"It is now squarely up to North Vietnam to match this de-escalation and demonstrate that it, too, genuinely desires peace."

SEATO, five of whose member nations have forces in South Vietnam, would continue to watch the situation closely in the hope that peace would reign, thus paving the way for further social and economic development in the area, leading to a happier life for the people, the Secretary-General said.

French expert for Thailand

Jean-Paul Bournier, an Entomologist, has just been contributed to the Thai Ministry of Agriculture by the French Government. This expert will carry out scientific research on the growing of cotton. He will study fibres, and research will complement the work already done by the three French agricultural experts the French Government provided three year ago to the Agriculture Department to improve and to develop the growing of cotton in Thailand: Mr. Octave de Terves, who tests new methods in the Nakorn Pathom region, Mr. Pierre de Terves who trains Thai farmers in Pakchong (Nakorn Rachsima province); and Mr. Jean Deverdun who advises the local authorities of the region of Sukhothai.



SEATO MOURNS DEATH OF R.A.F. OFFICER

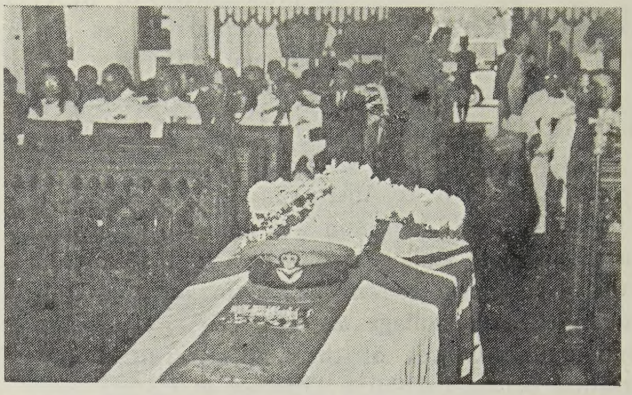
REPRESENTATIVES from all departments in SEATO were present for the commemorative service held at Christ Church, Bangkok for Wing Commander J.M. Lennox, DFC, Royal Air Force, who died suddenly on 16 August.

Wing Commander Lennox was serving in the SEATO Military Planning Office. Also present at the service were many personal friends and representatives of the Lodge St. John.

The British Ambassador and his wife, Sir Neil and Lady Pritchard, headed the mourners while the Acting Secretary-General, Mr. David Wraight, and the Chief of the Military Planning Office, General Autrey J. Maroun and Mrs. Maroun were also present.

The Military Advisers Representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom and the United States also attended.

The service was conducted by the Vicar of Christ Church, the Rev. D.N. Bowers, who in his



address spoke of Wing Commander Lennox's pride and dedication to the RAF.

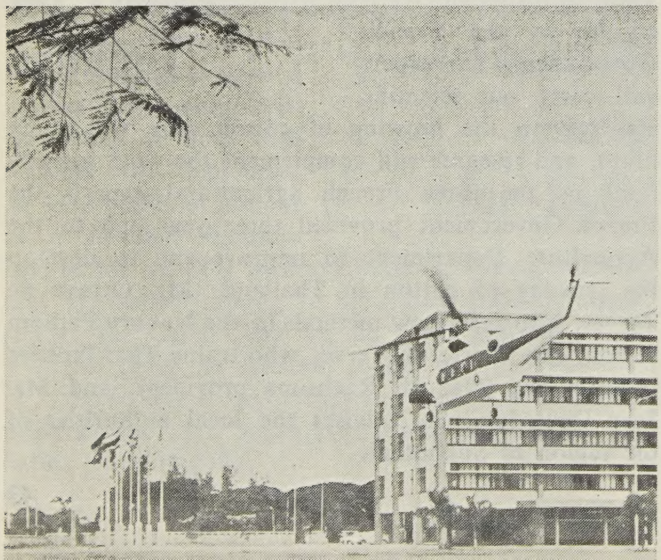
After the service fellow officers from the Planning Section acted as pall bearers. Wing Commander Lennox's coffin (shown in the picture above taken during the service) was later removed from the church to a private cremation.

His widow, Mrs. Wendy Lennox and daughter, Roselinde, have returned to Britain. The only son, Malcolm, was not with the family in Bangkok.

Military Advisers hold 29th session

The 29th Conference of the Military Advisers of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization was held at the SEATO Headquarters, in Bangkok on 17-18 of this month.

General Sir Michael Carver, KCB, CBE, DSO, MC, Military Adviser for the United Kingdom and United Kingdom Commander-in-Chief, Far East, was Chairman of the Conference. Representing the respective member countries were General Sir John Wilton, KBE, CB, DSO, Chairman of the Australian Chiefs of Staff Committee (Australia); Lieut. Gen. Sir Leonard Thornton, KCB, CBE, Chief of the New Zealand Defence Staff (New Zealand); General Manuel T. Yan, AFP, Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines (Philippines); Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya, Chief of Staff, Supreme Command, Royal Thai Armed Forces (Thailand); Admiral John S. McCain Jr., USN, United States Commander-in-Chief, Pacific (United States).



General Manuel Yan, of the Philippines and Admiral McCain, of the United States were attending their first Military Advisers' conference. It was also the first Military Advisers' Conference for Major General Maroun, since his appointment as Chief, Military Planning Office in July this year.

Pictured on the left is a Royal Thai Air Force helicopter taking off at SEATO Headquarters after carrying out a trial landing for lojistic purposes in connection with the Military Advisers meeting.

On your Bookshelf

ATOR, Victor. Vietnam, a Diplomatic Tragedy: origins of U.S. involvement, London, Faber and Faber, 1965. 253p. 5296

ODARD, Lucien. The Quicksand War: prelude to Vietnam. Translated by Patrick O'Brian. London, Faber and Faber, 1967. x, 372p. 959.7

AMPBELL, Arthur. Guerillas; a History and Analysis. London, Arthur Barker, 1967. xii, 345p. 355.425.

HAUDHRI, Muhammad Ali. The Emergence of Pakistan. New York, Columbia University Press, 1967. ix, 418p. 954.7

CHINA YEARBOOK 1967-1968. Taipei, China Publishing Co., 951R249

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DRAPER, Theodore. Abuse of Power. London, Seeker & Warburg. ix, 244p. 327.73

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(The following publications may be obtained, on request, from the Public Information Office, SEATO Headquarters, P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand.)

SEATO Annual Report 1966-67 (English, Thai) — by Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, Secretary-General of SEATO.

SEATO: 1954-1964 (Thai) — A pictorial and written review of 10 years of SEATO progress.

Story of SEATO (English, Thai)
Information pamphlet on SEATO with notes on member countries.

Manila Pact and Pacific Charter (revised 1968)
Texts of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty and the Pacific Charter, with explanatory notes.

Gandhara Sculpture in Pakistan (English, Thai)
The origin and development of Gandhara art.

Aspects of the History, Culture and Religions of Pakistan
Lectures by Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Karachi, as a travelling lecturer under the SEATO Cultural Programme.

Interpretative Translations of Thai Poets
by M.R. Seni Pramoj.

SEATO Activities Under the Cultural Relations Programme
SEATO activities from 1957-1964 in the field of education.

Post-graduate Studies in Asian SEATO Countries
A guide for applicants for SEATO post-graduate scholarships.

Collective Security: Shield of Freedom (Revised, 1963)
The nature and scope of the various collective security pacts linking 41 nations of the Free World. Foreword by Mr. Pote Sarasin, former Secretary-General of SEATO. 165 pp.

Medical
Research into Disease—I (Revised): Cholera (Pakistan —SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory) in English and Thai.

Research into Disease — II: The Search for Health (SEATO medical projects in Thailand).

Research into Disease—III: Malaria (SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Bangkok) in English and Thai.

Community Development
Report of the SEATO Seminar on Community Development, July 19-23, 1965. In English and Thai.

The Role of Youth in Asia
Report of the SEATO Seminar on 'Youth's Response to Challenges in Asia', Feb. 13-17, 1967.

Skilled Workers for the Armed Forces (English, Thai)
A description of the SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok.

Training Workers for Developing Industries (English, Thai)
An account of the SEATO Skilled Labour Project in Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand.

Posters:
Better Communications for Better Living (English, Thai)
Skilled Hands for National Progress (English, Thai)
The Painter's View of his Country — I
Good Health Key to National Prosperity
Highway To Health (SEATO-Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca).
A Helping Hand On The Land (SEATO Agricultural Research Project).

Communist Economic Subversion: A Reappraisal
by Dr. Hans Heymann Jr. A discussion of the growing Communist reliance on economic measures as tools of foreign policy.

Peking on Revolution
Extracts from speeches and articles on the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin indicating the demand for revolutionary uprising.

Communism in Decline: the Huk Campaign
by Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas.

Defeating Communist Insurgency
by Sir Robert Thompson (Thai translation)

Radio Writers Handbook (English, Thai)
by Madeleine C. Meyer.

Printed by Sompong Chaicharoen at the Sompong Press Ltd. Part. 14/8 Pracharasdr Road, Bangkok, October 1968

JOHN COULTER, A SOILS EXPERT APPOINTED BY THE U.K. GOVERNMENT AS A CONSULTANT TO THE SEATO AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH PROJECT, STUDIES AMMONIA BEING DISTILLED FROM A DIGEST OF SOIL SAMPLES IN ONE OF THE AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY DIVISION LABORATORIES OF THAILAND'S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. WITH HIM IS MISS NONGYOW SOMVICHIEN, A GRADUATE IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY FROM LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY WHO IS DOING RESEARCH WORK ON FERTILIZERS.

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